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1862.**SOLE CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND ADMIRALTY.**

Manufacturers of Oil Lamps, Gas Fittings, Settees, Lounges, Seats of all descriptions, and fittings for a Billiard Room.

Billiard Table, all sizes, from 4ft. to 12ft.; Cloths for Tables, 12 x 6, from £4 10s.

Cook (Champion) made the largest break on a B. & W. Table (936).

200 Tables on View.

500 in process of Manufacture.

Timber for 2,000 in Stock.

Sole Agents for the Patent Electric Marker, to mark the game from any cushion without moving from the table; the most convenient and best marker in the world, price £10 10s.



Cook (Champion) and BENNETT (ex-Champion) use B. and W. Tables for their Matches and in their Rooms (twenty always in play).

Solid Mahogany full-sized Billiard Tables, complete with all fittings for Billiards, Pool, and Pyramids, from £105; all charges paid, including insurance and freight, to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, China, Yokohama, &c.

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Great Mail Route, via New York and San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under their new arrangement with the United States Government, despatch the following magnificent STEAMERS, of 3,000 tons burden and upwards, with Mails and Passengers, from San Francisco, on the 1st of every month, for Yokohama, Hio, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, connecting at Hong Kong with the Peninsular and Oriental Line, for Ports in India:—

Acapulco	Japan	China
Great Republic	Alaska	Costa Rica
Colorado	Constitution	New York
Golden Age	Oregonian	

Returning from Hong Kong on the 13th of every month.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers also leave New York twice a month for San Francisco, via Panama, calling en route at ports along the North Pacific Coast.

For rates of Fare from England, which include Railway transit across the American Continent, and other information, apply to H. STARR and Co., Agents 22, Moorgate-street, London.

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Japan... in 38 "
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Passengers for California and intermediate points on this road are now booked through from England at the established rates of fare; and from San Francisco to Japan, China, &c., by the magnificent Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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GLEN LINE OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN STEAMSHIP.—The underrated powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on their advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy	...	100 A1	2,121	250 May 20
Glenyle	...	100 A1	1,676	200 To follow
Glenfinlas	...	100 A1	2,120	330 June 16
Glenartney	...	100 A1	2,106	330 To follow
Glenfalloch	...	100 A1	2,126	275 To follow
Glenegles	...	100 A1	2,120	330 New boat
Glenearn	...	100 A1	2,120	330 To follow
Glenlyon	...	100 A1	2,119	275 To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—The underrated high-classed SHIPS will be despatched as follows:—

Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Last ship-ping day.
John Milton	...	A1 14 yr.	619	E.I.D. With des.
Denbighshire	...	A1 15 yr.	483	E.I.D. To follow
Carnarvonshire	...	A1 14 yr.	388	E.I.D. To follow

For Freight, &c., apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street London, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

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FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, the splendid composite clipper ship MIKADO, A1 16 years, 643 tons register, J. ILBERY, Commander; loads in the East India Docks. This magnificent clipper is celebrated for her very rapid passages and sound delivery of cargo.
For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

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Peiho	...	May 10	For	Aden, Galle, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
Donnai	...	May 24		
Mei Kong	...	June 7		
Sindh	...	June 21		
Anadyr	...	July 5		
Tigre	...	July 19		

The Steamers of the 10th May, 7th June, and 5th July connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius.

The Steamers of the 24th May, 21st June, and 19th July connect at Galle with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon).
Constantinople ... Saturday, 5 P.M.
Algiers ...

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

For Passage Rates or information, apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; also to G. and H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam; also at the Offices of the Messageries Maritimes in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their Berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

SINGAPORE AND CHINA.
THE following SPLENDID
First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Sir Harry	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Parker	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Hopewell	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Chinaman	A1 14 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Singapore	The Sir Jam	A1 15 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	setjee Family	A1 15 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Hoyle	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Wyo	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Guinevere	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Jno C Munro	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO.—The magnificent steamship BENGAL, 2,636 tons gross register, 275-h.p. nominal, built for the P. and O. Company by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, and engined by Messrs. Laird Bros., loading in the Victoria (London) Docks. To sail April 28.

Apply at once to GELATLY, HANKY, SEWELL, and Co., Albert-square, Manchester; 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., and 61, Pall-mall, S.W., London.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, FROM LONDON.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI.—The magnificent new Clyde-built steamship GLAMIS CASTLE, 2,380 tons, 100 A1, 300-h.p. nominal, is now receiving cargo at Glasgow, and will shortly be at a loading berth in the South West India Dock. The attention of shippers and passengers is directed to this splendid steamer. She has excellent accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., No. 5, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

HONG KONG, with quick
despatch, the LORD MACAULAY, A1 14 years.
Apply to ROBERTSON and Co., No. 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

STEAM FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA VIA SUEZ CANAL.—Regular Monthly Mail Service of the STEAMSHIP COMPANY NEDERLAND, between NEDERWIEP and the DUTCH EAST INDIES (calling at Southampton on the outward voyage), under contract with the Netherlands Government, by means of the magnificent Clyde-built steamers (having accomplished the voyage on average in thirty-eight steam days):—

Prins van Oranje	...	2,700 tons	1,600-h.p. (effective)
Conrad	...	3,000	1,900
Koning der Nederlanden	...	3,000	1,600
Prinses Amalia	...	3,500	1,600
Voorwaarts	...	3,000	1,600
Prins Hendrik	...	3,000	1,600

The CONRAD is appointed to leave Southampton on the 18th May for PADANG, BATAVIA, and SOERABAYA, with through arrangements to all the principal ports in the Dutch East Indies. Goods taken at through rates from London, Glasgow, Manchester, &c. Passenger Fares from Southampton:—First-class, £58, and upwards; second-class, £33.

Apply to J. BASKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King-William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

SHAW, MAXTON, and CO.
will despatch the undermentioned high class ships as under:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Sailing.
Hong Kong	Falcon	A1 14 yr.	794	S.W.I.	With des.
Shanghai	Lucerne	A1*	608	S.W.I.	May 10

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, MAXTON, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The s.s. VASCO DA GAMA, 3,000 tons, belonging to the above Company, is expected to leave San Francisco for Yokohama on the 10th May.
The s.s. VANCOUVER, 3,000 tons, will leave San Francisco for Japan and China about the 10th June.
For Through Tickets from Liverpool to Japan and China apply to MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square, E.C., Shipping Agents in London to the C.T.P.S.S. Company.

With quick despatch,
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, the well known China clipper LAUREL, A1 14 years (owned by Messrs. John Willis and Son), 633 tons register; East India Docks. This fine vessel has just been re-metalled, and is confidently recommended to shippers. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail
Glenyle, s.s.	1,676	McGregor, Gow, & Co. ... May 8
Glenroy, s.s.	2,121	Do. ... May 26
Glamis Castle, s.s.	2,380	Thos. Skinner & Co. ... May

LIVERPOOL.
Menelaus, s.s. ... 1,519 ... Alfred Holt ... April 30
Ajax, s.s. ... 1,549 ... " ... May 14

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MCGOWAN, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XVI.—No. 556.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum. Postage included.]

Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received April 27.
JAPAN —Yokohama	Jan. 16	Mar. 7	Mar. 10
Iedo	—	—	—
Osaka and Hiogo	" 9	" 3	" 5
Hakodadi	—	—	—
Nagasaki	" 9	Feb. 24	" 8
CHINA —Peking	—	—	" 2
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 4
Chefoo	—	—	" 6
New-chwang	—	—	—
Hankow	" 9	Mar. 2	" 7
Kin-kiang	—	—	" 8
Chin-kiang	—	—	Feb. 27
Shanghai	" 16	" 5	Mar. 13
Ningpo	—	—	" 11
Foochow	—	—	" 6
Formosa	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	" 13
Swatow	—	—	" 17
Hong Kong	Feb. 6	" 17	" 19
Canton	—	—	" 17
Macao	—	—	" 14
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila	Jan. 16	Feb. 27	" 5
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon	—	—	" 20
SIAM —Bangkok	" 30	Mar. 11	" 20
BORNEO —	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	" 8
Sarawak	—	—	" 19
JAVA —Batavia	Feb. 6	" 13	" 19
Samarang	—	—	" 15
Sourabaya	—	—	" 17
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore	" 20	" 24	" 26
Penang	" 20	" 22	" 26
CEYLON —	—	—	—
Galle	Mar. 6	" 29	Apr. 4
Colombo	—	—	" 2

THE MAILS, &c.

The (P. and O.) mail, bringing advices as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi this morning, its due date. The next inward (French) mail, with dates Yokohama, 17th; Shanghai, 20th; Hong Kong, 28th; Singapore, 3rd April, which is due, *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 4th proximo, left Galle on the 10th inst., one day late.

The repairs to the telegraph cable between Saigon and Hong Kong are expected to be completed by the 30th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, arrived April 24.—From Yokohama: Mr. Grobb. To Venice: From Yokohama, Mr. Eusmota, Mr. Jamahmoh, Mr. Shikamah, and four second class passengers. From Hong Kong: Mr. O. Ulrich. From Galle: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Tatham.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Peshawar*, expected to arrive May 4.—From Yokohama: Mr. Neil Hansen. From Hong Kong: Mr. W. Balfour. From Singapore: Right Rev. Bishop of Brisbane, wife, two children, and servant, Mr. Ross, and three second class passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Irassaddy*, April 26 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. Sikeneyer, Mr. Siebold, Mr. Gooding, Mr. F. R. Warrin, Mr. W. Sasaki, Mr. T. Kagiama, Mr. Mohri, Mr. K. Kunishi. To Hong Kong: Mr. de Rastang. To Batavia: Mr. van Byck, Mr. Foussaint, Mr. Rosser. To Galle: Mr. W. Mitchell.

Per French steamer *Peiko*, May 10 (booked from London).—To Batavia: Miss Schubking, Mr. J. S. Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cramer.

Per French steamer *Donnai*, May 24 (booked from London).—To Singapore: Mr. Leonard, Mr. and Miss Engster.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, June 7 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. C. J. Zaal.

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, April 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. Iwasaki. To Hong Kong: Lieut. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. Park. To Singapore: Mr. C. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington and child, Miss Carrington, Mr. R. de Meurieu. To Ceylon: Mr. G. M. Fowler, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. H. W. Gillman, Mr. P. W. Conolly, Mr. E. W. Forbes, Mr. J. C. Rodger. Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Venice, May 1.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Braine.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, May 7.—To Ceylon: Mr. Maclean.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. and Pacific mails bring advices from this port to the same date, the 10th March; the French mail from London Jan. 16 arrived out on the 7th March. The *Japan Herald* supplies the following items of intelligence:—

The rebellion in Saga, which appeared to threaten the existence of the Government, has been suppressed. Owing to the increased facilities given by the telegraph and steamers, the Government were enabled to send down a sufficient number of troops to crush the outbreak ere it assumed very serious proportions. After two or three skirmishes (for they cannot be called anything else) the Government troops entered the castle of Saga on the 1st March, the insurgents taking to flight. That the members of the Government were very much disquieted, even to the last minute, is proved by the fact that the same morning that the news of the taking of Saga reached here, a Japanese squadron, consisting of an ironclad, a gunboat, and several steam transports, conveying troops, the whole under the command of Prince Fushimi no Miya, who had been appointed to the command of the forces in Saga, left here for that place. Whether the *prestige* which the Government have gained by the suppression of the outbreak will prevent similar attempts elsewhere, remains yet to be proved. But it is a noteworthy fact that the leaders of the movement have not been captured as yet, and the Government are naturally apprehensive that they will foment disaffection in other districts, to which they have made good their escape, especially as the elements of disorder require only a spark to set them ablaze. Rumours of threatened risings in other parts of the Empire are continually being heard, but require authentication before being made current by the press. Much poverty and dissatisfaction exists in the country, which a bad rice harvest or other circumstance beyond the control of the Government would bring into revolutionary activity. In the interests of peace it has been a fortunate circumstance that since the institution of the new Government the rice crops have been abundant, and to this circumstance, perhaps, more than any other, is to be attributed its continuance in power. On the 9th March the Japanese gunboat, the *Moshing-Kan*, arrived in harbour from Kobe, and Prince Higashi, Fushimi no Miya, General-in-Chief of the army of the South, is said to have been on board. A salute of thirteen guns was fired.

When Soyejima returned from his embassy to China two enterprises were contemplated—one the chastisement of the Formosans; the other, war on Korea. The latter the Government has shrunk from attempting, as being too formidable an enterprise, but it is stated that with the object of finding an outlet for the martial valour of some of their people, who do not like inaction, and who are dangerous unless employed, the Government seriously contemplate (in the event of domestic troubles being allayed, of which there is some probability) fitting out an expedition to Formosa. The possession of artillery and bombs will enable them to shell a few villages of these barbarians, who have got no arms to cope with them. The Japanese can destroy these people's habitations without any risk of reprisals. They will gain a certain amount of *glad*, at the expense of a little gunpowder, and a few tons of coals, and have substantially nothing to fear; and the expedition may have the good effect of teaching the Formosans a useful lesson, to be humane towards those whom the accident of shipwreck may hereafter cast upon their shores.

On the 7th February a violent concussion was felt in the villages on the south side of Volcano Bay, sufficient to break in paper windows. Flashes of flame were seen, and the following day a great volume of smoke, in the direction of Taromai moun-

tain, a volcano situated near the south-east coast, about midway between Mororau and Saporu. The flashes of light were seen from Hakodate, but were taken to be lightning. A small steamer, the *Karasto Maru* (Capron), runs regularly between Mororau on the north side and Mori on the south shore of Volcano Bay, but she has not come over for ten days. Fears are entertained for the Kaitakushi model settlement at Saporu, which is not over twenty miles in a direct line from Taromai volcano. Some shocks of earthquake have been felt since, one on the 14th lasting three minutes, and being unusually severe for Hakodate.

It will be satisfactory to the inhabitants of Kobe and Osaka to learn that the line of railway between these two places, so far as the construction of the line and stations is concerned, will be completed ready for opening by the end of April, though whether its actual opening will be made at that time is entirely at the discretion of the Japanese authorities. Considering the enormous time that has been muddled away in making the line, caused by the incompetency of Japanese contractors and Japanese officials, to say nothing of actual rascality, it is to be hoped that the superior officials will take prompt measures to have the line brought into operation without farther procrastination, so that the public may be enabled to avail themselves of the convenience of the line, and it may commence to earn interest on its cost.

Great amusement as well as indignation has been caused here by the ludicrous tissues of falsehoods and exaggerations which have lately appeared in one of the San Francisco papers, purporting to be letters from a correspondent here. If, as is supposed, they were the work of a gentleman who was lately on a visit here, it is to be hoped that with his return to San Francisco these Baron Munchausen productions will cease.

The election to fill the post of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. J. Dare, took place on the 5th March, when Mr. G. K. Dinsdale, lately with the firm of Macpherson and Marshall, was appointed to the position. There were about thirty candidates.

An attempt is being made to build an American Church here, but the members of the various sects do not appear to work harmoniously together in the cause.

A match is arranged to take place before the end of May between the Rifle Association of this place and those of Shanghai and Hong Kong.

The Kioto Exhibition has been opened, but is not thus far any improvement on its predecessors, but rather worse.

A Young Men's Literary Society has been formed here.

YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce was held on the 5th Feb.; A. J. Wilkie, Esq., in the chair. There were present Messrs. A. Winstanley, vice-chairman, Brent, Hyde, Sichel, Evers, Johnstone, J. A. Fraser, E. J. Fraser, Dodds, Jaquemot, Barlow, Melhuish, Setiell, Milsom, and Bisset. The report and appendices having been adopted, the Banco Asiatico and the firm of Messrs. Edward Fisher and Co. were declared duly elected members of the Chamber. The election of officers was then proceeded with, Mr. Barlow being elected in the room of Mr. Sichel.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting upon the subject telegrams, some of the members of the Chamber having written to announce that they were not prepared to continue their extra subscriptions to the telegrams. He (the Chairman) said he failed to see how the committees could possibly meet their wishes. A resolution was proposed and carried to the effect that members declining to pay be notified that they were no longer members of the Chamber.

Mr. J. M. Jaquemot addressed the meeting upon the subject of the recent negotiations with the Kiito Aratame Kaisha. He was of opinion that it was incumbent upon their Chamber to offer the most cordial thanks to the various representatives of foreign Powers for the warmth with which they adopted the cause of their nationalities, and the pressure they had exercised to bring about a decision from the Government adverse to the Guilds. He therefore proposed a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Sir Harry Parkes and to the representatives of other Treaty Powers for their valuable assistance in the recent question of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha. This resolution having been carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

NAGASAKI.

Our advices extend to the 8th March; the P. and O mail from London Jan. 9 arrived out on the 28th February. We take the following from the *Nagasaki Express* :—

Intelligence has been received here from Saga, stating that the rebellion there had been brought to a termination. But very few details are given beyond that it was very easily suppressed. This news has since been confirmed by the return of all the troops previously sent from here, and by the re-establishment of telegraphic communication as far as Saga. The leading members of the insurgent party have succeeded in making their escape in a small steamer which they managed to capture. Their present whereabouts is causing much anxiety in official circles, and

several other steamers have been despatched to various places with the view of endeavouring to find them out. So far the Imperial forces have certainly gained the day, and this ill-judged rebellion in Hizen has been promptly suppressed. But it must not be assumed that the last has been heard of risings in Japan against the Government; too many causes exist for a continuance of the grievances of a large portion of its inhabitants, and until these have been removed a constant danger prevails of more formidable *outrages* than even the late ones in Hizen.

It is reported that engagements took place on the 21st Feb. between Saga and Chikuzen, in which the rebels were defeated. The rebels had been expected the previous night at Nagasaki, and sailors from the *Bogatyr* were placed on guard at the Russian Consulate in Desima, immediately adjoining the city, whence also valuables were said to have been sent on board the *Argus* and other vessels. On the 21st also the Consular Representatives met and arranged signals upon which assistance would be given from the men-of-war. The residents to the number of seventy then met the Consular Body, and a Volunteer Corps was formed in three divisions, under the captaincy of Messrs. H. Gribble, F. Dittmer, and C. L. Fisher, for service at Oura, Desima, and Sagaramatz, and for patrol duty between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., which, however, it was deemed unnecessary to continue after the 24th. About thirty of the Chinese residents also kept watch. The P. M. S. Agency was appointed as rendezvous for the ladies and children should they be suddenly called on to embark, and a notice was circulated that the *Ringdove* would receive specie, jewels, or other treasure. An official note addressed to the Treaty Consuls on the 4th March by Mr. Hiyocho Masayoshi, Sanji of Nagasaki, states that the disturbances having been quelled the guard for the protection of the foreign settlement will be discontinued.

The suppression of the insurrection has been effected with so little difficulty that it at once exposes the hollowness of the pretensions of the conspiracy. Like that of Fukuoka last June, a few misguided men have succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of the rustic population, and have induced them to join in the movement, but their espousal of the cause may be attributed more to the intimidation used to compel them to join than to any other influence; as they appear from the accounts received to have changed their political opinions immediately on the Government troops appearing at the scene of the disturbances. The outbreak was in fact another one of those so frequently reported from every district in this Empire, where they appear to be a chronic complaint which is periodically breaking out and reviving a feeling of distrust amongst all classes of society.

On the 22nd Feb. a man lately in the employment of the Governor of Nagasaki was discovered in the act of making an attempt to set fire to the Government Office. The delinquent and his brother, the Governor's servant, were both arrested, and the result of enquiries made has been to implicate both individuals as being connected with the plot to set fire to all the Government buildings. The two brothers have been lodged in jail, together with the forty-three conspirators previously announced as having been apprehended; and the whole of the prisoners are to be sent to Yedo, to be there dealt with for high treason by the higher Government authorities.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGASAKI, 28th FEB., 1874.

During the latter half of this month the town of Nagasaki and the foreign settlements at this port have been in an unusually excited state, owing to very exaggerated reports getting into circulation regarding the outbreak of a rebellion in the province of Hizen, and it is much to be regretted that rumours to the effect that Nagasaki has been in danger have been readily accepted by the newspapers in Shanghai as information worthy of credence. Most of the residents here were fully aware that the scene of the recent disturbance has been the town of Saga, situated about eighty to 100 miles distant from Nagasaki, and that the troubles have been almost entirely confined to that place or to the adjacent districts, and few could have been induced to believe that the rebels would have done the least harm to the inhabitants of this place had they come here. The whole of the fright can be traced to the arrival here of about 100 men from the disturbed districts, and also to a few getting into the villages and towns *en route*, but the whole number was few in comparison to the Government troops. Notwithstanding this, they appear to have been the cause of great alarm amongst the townspeople of Nagasaki, who allowed their excitement to get the better of them, and at once communicated their arrival to a few foreigners as the advanced guard of the insurgent army, which was not far off, the army so called meaning only a large number of unorganised men. Such really has been the source from whence the news was received, which was considered to be of sufficient gravity to transmit to Shanghai per telegraph.

From the public such would never have been sent, had they been obliged to pay the tariff rates, is quite certain, as ever since the commencement of the attempted revolution the current rumours had been legion; each one fortunately contradicting the previous one, enabled all to see that extensive manufacturing was being carried on somewhere, and evidently the manager of the Great

Northern Telegraph Company at this port has been made the victim, as will be seen by the Shanghai newspapers. I will not trouble you with a list of the rumours transmitted, which have since been proved to have been totally unfounded and consequently incorrect; but I may mention for your guidance that one half are entirely without foundation, and the remainder so exaggerated as to be worthy efforts of some stock-jobbing combination operating for a fall in the Japan Loan.

However excusable it might be for the Great Northern Telegraph Company's agent here to telegraph over for the steamer *H. E. Orsted*, to come and be in readiness here, in the event of there being positive danger of the telegraph being cut, or the instruments destroyed, there is no excuse for allowing the private arrangements of the company to be made public in Shanghai, together with every rumour, however unfounded it happened to be. Such has been the case, and ere this Reuter no doubt has furnished the world with "startling intelligence" enough to create anxiety in the minds of all who have relations, property or interests at this port. Since the troubles, or rather the rumours of the troubles, commenced no steamer has left here, or I should have written to you and put you in possession of particulars of how matters stood. Things in the town of Nagasaki even as far back as last Sunday had returned to their usual condition, and there was but little indication of the excitement of the previous day.

That there has been a rising is certain, but to what extent it has spread or would have spread is by no means easy to ascertain, as everyone you may question upon the subject has a different version to others, and the result of inquiries is rather to get into a fog than to obtain information. One thing is certain, Saga some time ago contained a large number of the ex-samouri, who were idling about there; too proud to work, but without means to support themselves in the manner they would like to live in, as their pensions from the Government were but small, these men, it is said, were only awaiting for complications to arise and they were ripe for mischief, and it is presumed that the present time was considered to be the one to commence the rising. It is also said that Saga is not the only place in Japan where disaffected people are—they are scattered all over the Empire—and will, if the present Government are not cautious, give much further trouble. The recent troubles have unusual interest to foreigners, since the Japanese have desired to extend their protecting care to us all. They show us the weakness of the Government, which is continually having to employ its troops in putting down the rebellious spirit which is so constantly exhibited and tends so much to stop progress.

We are now well off for men-of-war, which comprise the following vessels: *Dwarf* and *Ringdove*, British gunboats; *Aleout*, *Bogayr*, and *Japanese*, Russian; *Lackawanna*, United States corvette; and a Japanese ironclad, *Stonewall*.

CHINA.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The *Peking Gazette* of 5th March says the Emperor and the Princes Tun, Kung, Chun, and Fuh, will, on the 6th, at certain temples mentioned (all lying within the imperial park, and therefore not accessible to foreigners), burn incense and offer up prayers to Heaven for snow. This is the fifth time this winter that his Majesty has publicly prayed for snow to fall. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empresses-Dowager, will visit the Western Imperial Tombs, to offer up prayers to Heaven for the manes of his Majesty's ancestors, on the 24th day of the second moon (our 10th April). It will become accordingly the duty of the Governor General of the province to make the necessary arrangements, and to be present also, as the highest provincial authority, to accompany his Majesty on the journey.

A notice has been issued to the foreign community at Peking and Tientsin, acquainting them that four Tientsin men, under the style of Tung-tih, have opened "a Forwarding Hong" at Tientsin, for forwarding to Peking packages of stores, clothes, books, household articles, and such like things, required by foreigners resident at the metropolis; for hiring carts, ponies for saddle use, and barges for travellers going to the capital; for supplying travellers with stores, bread and meat, table articles, copper cash, &c., &c., including an English-speaking Northern boy to serve on the journey and at Peking, as a personal servant, linguist, and guide. This Hong will supply a want which has hitherto been greatly felt by all travellers visiting the North of China sight-seeing, and likewise by the residents at Tientsin.

Sometime back there was an Edict in the *Gazette* about restoring the buildings of the Yuen-ming-yuen, so that the place might be rendered habitable for the Empresses-Dowager in the summer. Since then the work has been commenced; and as the Chinese do not require long to erect their one-storied buildings, it is probable that they will be in a habitable condition by the time the hot weather begins, and that their Majesties will reside in Yuen-ming-yuen this next summer!

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 13th March; there had been no later mail arrival from London. The following items of news are from the *North China Herald*:—

The elections for the French Municipal Council have resulted as follows:—Number of electors, 206; voting 199; votes recorded, 139; voting papers disallowed, 36; members of Council elected:—French: M. M. Voisin 135 votes, Maignan 130, Lemoumier 123, Millot 118. Foreign: Ewald 129, Lang 129, Hitch 126, Hennequin 123. There were, we believe, two or three tickets afloat besides the one carried, Messrs. Baron, David, Teillot, Juvet, Lester and Yates having been also named. There was therefore a healthy contested election, and we hope the same spirit will enliven the proceedings on the north of the Yang-king-pang when our turn for choosing a Council comes round.

The master of the British barque *Liebo*, G. F. Graham, has been charged before Mr. Mowat with contravening the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, sec. 4 par 5, relating to the prevention of disease among the crews of vessels on long voyages. The report of Dr. Johnston, the Consular medical officer, and Mr. Spence, assistant in charge of the shipping department, who visited the ship under instructions from H.B.M.'s Consul, was that four men were found off duty and suffering from dropsy, the result of scorbutic taint and exposure to cold, and that from the same disease one man had died during the voyage from Freemantle, and another in harbour here, a certificate as to the latter case being made by Dr. Burge. No fault was found with the vessel or stores, but it appeared that neglect occurred in serving out lime-juice to the crew, and that the sound and the sick were crowded into the same deck-house. Captain Graham excused himself by saying that he was unaware of the existence of the disease, and that it was difficult to induce the crew of Malays to take lime-juice. His worship warned defendant, but in view of the favourable report sent in did not inflict a penalty.

Among cases disposed of at the Mixed Court has been one in which a large number of gamblers received punishment for indulging that outlawed propensity. At this season of the year gambling in a small way goes on almost universally among Chinese, but it is of an inter-social kind that as little calls for interference from the police as the five-cent loo or quiet rubber for quarter-dollar points which keeps foreigners from premature somnolence after dinner. Occasionally, however, the native seeks the excitement of organised gambling halls—as he probably does that of the opium den, for lack of excitement or amusement of a more wholesome description; and it is to the breaking-up of these places, whenever they can be discovered, that the energies of the police are directed. One evening, a Chinaman meeting Superintendent Penfold informed him that a "hell" was in full though secret operation a short distance off, in the same street. Taking with him the sergeant on the beat, Mr. Penfold proceeded to the house indicated, where he found about forty gamblers, who, engrossed in their game, had neglected the precaution of placing scouts on the look-out for such an interruption. The number of the party rendered it impossible to secure them all at once, and those in the rear, taking advantage of their position, broke through a thin wooden partition, and escaped by jumping a 15-foot wall. About half got away thus, with more success apparently than the rash gambler who, at Hong Kong, the other day, had his back broken by jumping from a window, or another unfortunate who, some time ago, under similar circumstances, in Shanghai, found his downward flight abruptly broken by a gas-lamp, over which he fractured a collar-bone. The captives were produced next day at the Mixed Court, and were sentenced to 100 blows each, while the money found in their possession, amounting to \$37—the "bank" had probably been secured by the escaped party—was confiscated for the benefit of the Chinese Hospital. The head-man was in addition sentenced to a month's cangue.

An attempt at suicide by a Chinaman has occurred. As a resident of the Concession was proceeding along the French bund he heard cries of alarm coming from the jetty at the foot of the Rue du Consulat. Upon going to the spot he found three well-dressed Chinamen standing on the jetty, and a fourth struggling in the water at a short distance out. He at once pressed one of the numerous sampans which frequent the jetty into his service, and reaching the man dragged him into the boat, the would-be suicide meanwhile making frantic struggles to escape. He was landed, however, and handed over to his friends on the jetty, who appeared to be of the better class of Chinese. They stated that the man during the Chinese new-year had lost a large sum of money in gambling, and had expressed a determination to make away with himself. It is needless to add that the many sampan men about the spot all displayed the usual indifference of Chinese in regard to saving life.

A Chinaman tried a rather clever dodge the other day to secure for an antagonist the punishment which he found himself unable to inflict in fair fight. It appears that just at dusk one evening a collision occurred on a creek in Honkew between two boats, one being damaged to the extent of three hundred cash. An argument took place between the two owners as to which was in the wrong. Arbitration failed to settle the dispute satisfactorily, and the two agreed to have a fight on the bank of the stream. The conflict commenced, but the owner of the damaged boat finding that virtue, when put to the test, will very quickly bleed at the nose, &c., determined in his own mind to resort to a stratagem whereby he might leave the field—beaten, perforce, but honourably. To do this, instinct led him to the con-

clusion that the only means was, by leaving the world, if only *pro tem*. Taking advantage of the current blow, he dropped—dead! The conqueror, aghast at the issue, ran away to Little Hongkew, to seek shelter from the excited mob of his antagonist's friends, who meantime made their way to the Hongkew station to give information to the police. The sergeant on duty went and found the body on the bank of the creek. As it fell, so it lay; the eyes were half closed, the hands clenched; to all appearance it was a corpse, seeming to grow colder and stiffer with each breath of wind. But while examining the body, a slight movement, perhaps an involuntary quiver of the eye-lid or lip, struck the officer as rather peculiar. Bending down over the body, placing one hand lightly on the chest, and applying his ear to the nostril, he listened intently for over a minute, and then the corpse gave a deeply-suppressed but *bona fide* gasp. Satisfied on this point, the officer quietly bethought him that no harm would be done, while a little amusement might be derived, from sanctioning the sham; and, rising, he sympathetically informed the disconsolate crowd that their relative and friend had breathed his last, and that the body must at once be removed to the station. This was done, and the officer then applied a few simple but effective means of resuscitation with the result that the man returned to life with remarkable alacrity, and quite an earthly yell. Explanations followed, and Johnny said he put his strategy into practice in order that his assailant might receive as severe a penalty as a charge of homicide could bring upon him. On the following day the latter—who, finding that the police were in search of him had immediately given himself up—was brought before the Chinese magistrate on a simple charge, to his astonishment, of assault, and fined \$2!

The steamer *Tunting* has been handed over to her new owners, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. We understand that after some necessary repairs have been executed she will be despatched to Tientsin with rice, and will remain throughout the season on the Peiho, to act as a light-draught tender to the other vessels of the company. We are informed that the Company shortly expect the arrival of a new steamer, the *Hai-Ching*, from Foochow, where she was built. She is of 700 tons register, built entirely of teak, from plans designed by M. Giquel, late Superintendent of the arsenal there. Her engines were constructed by Chinese. The *Hai-Ching* is intended to ply between this and the coast ports, and will be commanded by Captain Skey.

The Rifle-range is open for practice in anticipation of the spring meeting. A meeting of the volunteer officers is to be called this week, to consider the programme of the meeting; it is said that unusual encouragement will be offered to recruits and new men, and that an International Match is likely to form part of the programme, when teams of five each will represent England, Scotland, Ireland, and we hope other nationalities also. A challenge from Hong Kong and Yokohama to a small-bore match has been accepted, and a challenge has been sent to Hong Kong for a similar match with military rifles. The conditions are that each team shall consist of six men, who shall shoot on their own range any time before the end of May; the distances are to be 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, ten shots at each; and the whole match will be shot twice over, each man registering the best of his two scores at the several ranges. The representatives of Shanghai will be the six men who made the highest averages at last meeting, viz., Messrs. Dunman, Bishop, Cann, Carnie, Glass, and Sim, any vacancies being filled up from the next on the list. We hope the result will be a reversal of the defeat sustained by Shanghai a year or two ago.

An amateur concert has been given in the Lyceum Theatre, on behalf of Mrs. Caine and her family, and went off with every success. The theatre made an admirable concert hall, and was fairly filled; but the unfavourable weather no doubt deterred many who had subscribed from coming to occupy their places. The judiciously varied programme was further enriched by numerous encores, and its performance afforded the highest pleasure. The concert is said to have realised over \$1,300. Mrs. Caine writes as follows to the *Courier*:—

I beg you will kindly insert these few lines in your paper; for although it is, I feel, very painful for me to come forward in any way at this time, yet I cannot leave Shanghai without making the effort to express my heartfelt and sincere acknowledgment of the kind and ready sympathy that has been extended to me and to my children by residents in this and other parts in China. I can only hope to show my true appreciation of the generosity of which we have been the recipients, by the careful use of the means which have been thus providentially provided for us; and with my grateful thanks to my benefactors, I beg to subscribe myself, &c.

A fire has occurred in a bed-room of the Eureka Hotel, Hongkew, but it was promptly extinguished by a few active hands with No. 2 Hongkew engine before the others could arrive, though they were early on the ground.

The American steamer *Ping-on*, which has been so long in Messrs. Boyd's Dock at Pootung, came out on the 5th, and was towed to Hunt's Wharf to receive her masts and boilers.

We observe that a number of Chinese houses near the Old Dock, Broadway, are being fitted up as bath-houses, to be carried on under foreign supervision.

We are informed that the U.S.S. *Lackawanna* may shortly be expected to return to Shanghai from Nagasaki.

Three-fourths of the American screw-steamer *Shaftesbury* have been sold at auction, by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., for Tls. 25,000.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 19th March; the French mail from London Jan. 30 arrived out on the 12th March, and the following P. and O. mail of Feb. 6 was received on the 17th March. The *China Mail* supplies the following items of intelligence:—

The threatened withdrawal of the one dollar notes by the Home Government has led to a numerously signed petition being presented to the Governor praying that the notes will be allowed to remain in circulation.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held, pursuant to notice. Present, H.E. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Treasurer, and the Hons. P. Ryrie, R. Rowett, J. Whittail and W. H. Alexander. The minutes having been read and confirmed, H.E. the Governor stated that the Council had been called together to consider the report on the Waterworks by the Surveyor-General dated Nov. 1873.

After a lengthened discussion H.E. the Governor put the matter of preliminary expenses in connection with the Waterworks to the Council, when a sum of \$5,000 was voted for that purpose.

An Ordinance was then introduced by H.E. to empower the Governor to exercise certain powers under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873. The objects and reasons were explained by the Acting Attorney-General. They were to secure efficient surveys of vessels, and bore reference to the facts evolved at the enquiry into the recent *Wan Loong* disaster. Some discussion took place as to the appeal to the Vice Admiralty Court in case of an owner being dissatisfied with the survey, but (the standing rules being suspended) the Ordinance was finally read a first and second time, and passed, being No. 1 of 1874.

The *China Mail* has the following on the Great Northern Telegraph Company:—"It is somewhat odd that Hong Kong should have been excluded from receiving an item of telegraphic news which possesses at least as much interest for this Colony as for the settlement of Shanghai. We read in a late issue of the *Courier* a telegram dated London, March 9, to the effect that, 'The Great Northern Telegraph Company are preparing a Cable expedition, for the purpose of substituting very heavy cable for the most exposed portions of the existing cable. The expedition leaves London in the middle of April.' Why Reuter's agency should not have condescended to telegraph this to us is, like a good many proceedings on the part of that mysterious corporation, something not to be understood. However, there the news is, and being published at the head quarters of the Telegraph Company in China is, we presume, authentic. What does it imply?

As regards the opinions heretofore expressed in this journal it implies a very full acknowledgment that in some points at least they were correct. We long since pointed out that the shore ends of the cables were not heavy enough, and we did this in language which was very far from imputing any wilful fault to the company. Our remarks, however, with others made by our contemporaries, were construed as an "attack" upon the company, and the home direction went so far as to explicitly state that they were uncalled for, and that no such faults as those pointed out existed. In spite of this, however, it has thought fit to follow the principal suggestion put forth. It will therefore be interesting to know what has occurred to render such a change of policy advisable. The company will not surely expend a vast amount of money in effecting what it deems perfectly unnecessary improvements? If on the other hand new lengths of cable are necessary, it stands self convicted of more than evasion in publishing the letter it did.

Nobody supposed that any line laid down for the first time, under unfamiliar conditions, would necessarily be perfect. The mistake made by the predecessors of those now in charge was in endeavouring to conceal occasional interruptions, and so changing the tolerance which all thoughtful members of the various communities would have extended to people endeavouring to do their best under very trying circumstances into a mistrust of their good faith. The fact that the company is now endeavouring to repair defects caused by want of experience will go far to neutralise the prejudices hitherto entertained. The communities at Hong Kong and the ports ask only to have reasonably certain means of telegraphic communication, and are not disposed to unduly find fault. A liberal policy on the part of the company, and above all, a perfectly frank avowal of any mishaps, will go far to maintain good feeling. Nor need the direction show itself too sensitive to anything like criticism. We cannot expect any enterprise which has to meet unforeseen contingencies to be devoid of some errors, and it depends very greatly on the company itself whether they are good-humouredly put up with, or whether they come to be looked upon as the result of a wilful neglect of the teachings of experience.

The following items are taken from the *China Mail* :—

Lady Kennedy and her daughter left by the Pacific mail steamer on the 16th. We but re-echo a universal feeling in expressing a hope that in ladies whose hospitality has been so amiably exerted since their residence in the Colony, will have a pleasant and prosperous voyage.

The *Ichang*, arrived on the 10th, is the third of the blue and white funnel side-wheel boats for the Yangtze; she has been lying in Singapore the last three months waiting for the N.E. monsoon to break, and left this on the 11th for Shanghai.

The *Ferdinand* brought the captain and a seaman belonging to the late German barque *Chance*, which vessel was wrecked on the rocks off the South end of Formosa, about a month since. She was from Australia bound to Hong Kong with a coal cargo.

The P. and O. steamers *Mooltan* and *Delta*, lying at the Company's Buoy near the *Fort William*, parted the buoy's moorings on the 13th and drifted down on the ship *Onward* of Hong Kong, but fortunately did not do any serious damage. They were both towed to berths by the Company's tug. H.M.S. *Teazer* arrived on the 14th with the master, officers, and steward, 21 native crew and 21 native passengers, of the late steamer *Sun Foo*, making a total of 57. All hands have been saved.

The lighting of the coast being one of the most important measures now in progress, we endeavour to record each fresh step in a prominent manner. We now learn that Mr. D. M. Henderson, engineer in chief of the Customs Lighthouse Department, will proceed to Ockseu in a few days to start there a temporary light which will be regularly exhibited till the arrival of the large apparatus from Europe. The light will be a fixed bright one. As soon as lighted, a notice to mariners will be published. We also learn that there are three large buoys now at the Pagoda anchorage which will shortly be placed to mark the entrance to the Min River.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

It appears from the following extract from the *Manila Comercio* that the Spaniards are still carrying on offensive operations in Sooloo waters.—“The corvette *Vad Ras*, after having performed a cruise to the south of Tawi Tawi, in pursuance of her commission, and in carrying on operations against the pirates of Ubian, Sibuto, Mantuan and other places, arrived at Isabela on the 24th Jan. During the cruise various landings were effected at the places mentioned above by armed forces which were under cover of the cannon of the vessel and her boats, so that, notwithstanding that the duration of any of the landings never was less than six hours, the only losses we have to lament are those of some sailors wounded by bullets and *taclobo*; the Moors at the aforesaid places fight stoutly. A shell from the *Vad Ras* having fallen at Sibuto, a number of Moors went to lay hold of it, upon which it burst, killing nine of them and wounding several more. In all the operations effected, the Moors used as weapons *lantacas*, and old and modern muskets. After defeating them, we burnt their villages and also destroyed their vessels to the number of 200, most of which were piratical craft of large size. After these operations had been effected, the *Vad Ras* returned to the port of Bongao, the only part of Tawi Tawi in which she could be kept out of sight of the Moors.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Weekly Advertiser* gives the following items :—

The visit of the United States war steamer *Monocacy* has doubtless hastened the return of H.M. the Supreme King from his inland trip on the western frontiers of Siam. H.M. the King, and the young princes and nobles who had accompanied his Majesty, returned to Bangkok during the night of the 16th of February. On the 18th the U.S. Consul and the officers of the *Monocacy* had an audience with H.M. the Supreme King; and one with H.M. the Second King during the afternoon of the 19th. On the 22nd the *Monocacy* was gallily decorated with flags, and a salute was fired of twenty-one guns in honour of the birthday of Washington the good patriot of the United States.

We learn that one of the sons of the United States poet, Henry W. Longfellow, is now visiting Siam; he came in the *Monocacy*.

When his Majesty the Supreme King of Siam visited the British Indian Empire the Siamese Government ordered, through its Calcutta friends, new machinery for their Mint. This machinery has reached its destination. The energetic superintendent of the Mint, Phya Krasab, will doubtless soon have it in its place and in good working condition, and will then supply the country with a silver and gold currency more praiseworthy than what is now in circulation.

Thirteen Chinese were baptised by Dr. Dean. Two of the number were from Bangkok, three from Lengkiachu, two from Bangplaso, and six from Ku-Buang. The latter name is given to a small village and country region about a day distant N.E. from Bangplaso. Six or seven years ago a Chinese disciple, baptised at Bangplaso, removed to Ku-Buang, and has since gathered around him a company of shopkeepers and gar-

deners, who have together kept the Sabbath-day, and in their humble way tried to worship the true God. Six of that number came with their leader to Bangkok, and after passing a satisfactory examination before the Church, were received into Christian fellowship, and enjoyed the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper. They have already made the plan, and in part bought the materials, for a small chapel, all by their own counsels or the promptings of the Holy Spirit, and now ask for no aid in building, but simply request some one to go and preach to them the Gospel.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The advices by the present mail extend to the 26th March; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 20 arrived out on the 24th March. The following summary of the news is from the *Straits Times* :—

The Legislative session was opened on the 21st of March by H.E. Sir Andrew Clarke. It sketches out a promising programme of Government intentions and of public works to be executed, and contrasts favourably with the Gubernatorial utterances to which the public have heretofore been accustomed on similar occasions since the transfer of these settlements to the Colonial Office. The Council has held two meetings; but as its first business is to revise the Jury Lists, and deal with the Estimates and Supply Bill for the present year there has been no subject of general public interest debated on.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Raffles Institution was held at the Town-hall on the 20th March, H.E. Sir Andrew Clarke occupying the chair. The prospects of this institution are brightening. A certificated mistress is to be procured from England for the girls' school, in the hope of greatly improving this branch of the institution; and his Excellency, as Chairman, in replying to the vote of thanks, concurred in the liberal views of Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder of the institution, and promised to heartily support any action of the trustees in advancing the school towards the ends for which it was established.

The Dutch are withdrawing the greater part of their forces from Atchin, leaving about 2,000 men, under General Verspyken, in the Kraton, where they will be supplied with sufficient provisions to last them during the rainy season. General Van Swieten will return to Batavia with the main portion of the troops, but will, it is announced, return again in the latter part of this year with a third expedition should the Atchinese still hold out.

The long spell of dry weather has at last apparently ended, as during the past few days we have had several good showers, and there are indications of an agreeable and welcome change. The wells, are, however, still dry, what little rain we have had so far having been insufficient to moisten the parched earth. It is to be hoped, however, that the approaching change of the monsoon will remove all apprehension of a failure in the wells, our present sole dependence for drinking water in the town.

H.M.S. *Thalia*, Captain Woolcombe, for some time the Senior Naval Officer's ship on this station, left on the 21st for China, and will be followed shortly by the *Avon* and *Midge*. The *Thalia* will be replaced by the *Charybdis*. The gunboat *Grouler* is still here, and the *Swinger* arrived on the 24th.

The following is an extract from the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislative Council :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I desire at this, the first occasion of meeting you in Council, to thank you for the kindly spirit which has been shown to me since my arrival amongst you; and to assure you how sincere is my wish to devote myself to the service of these Settlements. You have been called together at an unusual time; for although the estimates for the current year have been the subject of review and report by a Sub-Committee, your sanction is still needed for them. I purpose, therefore, asking you now to limit your labours to the consideration of the desirability of adopting that report, and to giving your authority for expenditure necessarily incurred last year, but for which no provision had been made. Other measures will also be now laid before you, and advanced a stage, but their discussion may be postponed till the customary period of your meeting for the despatch of business.

The question involving the future of the General Hospital, of the Lunatic Asylum and the Pauper Asylum is engaging the attention of this Government, and will be brought forward when a scheme is thoroughly matured; although in the meantime you will be asked to make provision for the immediate wants of the sick labouring population of Province Wellesley, where District Hospitals and Dispensaries are peremptorily needed, in order that the relations between the coolies and the employers should no longer depend upon the intermittent action of individuals, but should rather be consistently regulated by the Legislature. An Ordinance designed with this object, to protect the immigrant labourer, and which, whilst not unduly pressing upon, will yet guard the interests of, the Planter, has been framed for submission to you, and will be accompanied by a continuation of the correspondence with the Government of India on the same subject. The following draft Ordinances, forming part of the New Judicial System, viz. :—1. Civil Procedure; 2. Appeals Bill; 3. Repeals Bill; and which have been referred to the Judges and Attorney-General, will, with the report and amendments suggested by this Committee, be brought forward. The Chinese Immigration Ordinance, passed

with a suspending clause, has been referred back by the Secretary of State for certain amendments. These, with a report prepared by officers practically acquainted with the working Chinese immigration, and with the probable effects of the provisions of the proposed Ordinance, will be submitted to you.

The state of anarchy and misrule, so long existing in Perak and Selangor, at last culminated in such open acts of piracy and outrage that I was compelled to interfere, for the protection of commerce, and to put a stop to a state of affairs which no civilised Power could permit to exist in its neighbourhood. I trust that the action taken will be attended with a good result. The daily increasing traffic with the territory of our enlightened neighbour the Maharajah of Johore calls at once for an improvement in the arrangement for the passage across the Straits, and a sum has been accordingly introduced into the estimates for the construction of a jetty at Kranjie which will be approachable at all times of tide.

His Excellency Admiral Dupré and suite, accompanied by Mr. Hartung, consul for France, was entertained by his Highness the Maharajah of Johore at the Istana. The Admiral and his party visited the arsenal, saw mills, &c. On arriving and departing a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

The *Straits Times* in alluding to the departure of Mr. W. H. Read says:—It would be difficult to point to any movement in the past twenty-five years aiming at the increased prosperity of the Straits, and tending toward the amelioration and security of its mixed population, which has not found a prominent supporter and worker in W. H. Read. We are glad to understand that the void his departure makes in our public life is to be a temporary one only, and that he will be among us again before long.

It is proposed to procure a full length portrait of Mr. Read, and to place the same in the Town Hall. The sum of \$1,500 had been subscribed for this purpose when the mail left.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Reports of the suppression of the rebellion had somewhat restored confidence. In Yarns only Nos. 16 to 24 were in any inquiry at a slight improvement; Shirtings were quite nominal at a further reduction; Velvets had been in more demand, and for Woollens there was more inquiry at the low rates ruling. Full supplies of Metals had depressed the market, and transactions had been limited.

HANKOW.—Business was resumed on the 24th February, but had been very much interfered with, and ultimately quite stopped, by the action of the native authorities who had prohibited native banks from issuing orders, hoping thereby to establish Sycee payments. The question was still unsettled, and in the meantime foreign trade was at a standstill, not only as regards settlements, but also clearances, which had for the time ceased.

CANTON.—Lead was again lower, LB \$8.30; sales 800 piculs; stock, 2,800 piculs. WB, \$8.50; sales, none; stock, none.

SHANGHAI.—Only a limited business had been transacted in Piece Goods during the fortnight, partly owing to a monetary difficulty that had existed among the natives in their system of payment, and partly to the fact that the dealers had been occupied in clearing former purchases to ship by the first steamers to the North. The banking difficulty had been satisfactorily settled, but the Chinese still held off from buying to any extent, affirming for their reason that they wished to hear the results of first shipments before entering into any further large contracts. Quotations, with few exceptions, remained unaltered, and were mostly nominal. Cottons: Grey Shirtings had been quiet, and rates closed slightly weaker. T-Cloths had attracted more attention, and commanded better prices for favourite chops. White Shirtings were rather lower in value. Jeans had been enquired for, but were held for an advance. Fancy Cottons remained dull, a few articles alone being asked for. Woollens: There had been rather more enquiry for some descriptions of Woollens, and sales of Camlets and Lastings showed some slight improvement; a transaction in common Figured Orleans (square pattern) was reported at Tls. 3.1.5. The business, however, in the aggregate had been limited. Metals: The market for most descriptions was unchanged, but Lead, LB, had been sold for arrival at Tls. 6.0.0 per picul.

HONG KONG.—The market had been quiet during the fortnight for both Piece Goods and Yarn, and the business transacted had been of a limited nature, dealers having been unwilling to purchase except to supply their immediate wants.

BATAVIA.—The business done had been extremely small, which was attributed not so much to the absence of demand, but more to the very low offers made by dealers, while importers hesitate to submit to the concession which it would be necessary to make in order to effect sales of any material extent.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Report says: A moderate business has been transacted in Piece Goods during the past fortnight at rather weaker prices for many descriptions. Grey Shirtings have been saleable at a reduction of 2½ cents on former prices. 6 lbs. T-Cloths have kept in active request; other weights are little wanted. White Shirtings, both fine and medium reeds, continue in fair demand. 40's Grey Yarn has moved off to some extent; other numbers are neglected. Dyed Cottons are a little inquired for. Woollens are in moderate request. Iron is in small supply, and prices are very steady; for some kinds possibly a slight improvement on last rates might be obtained. Yellow Metal during the fortnight has been very dull, and prices, at the close, under the influence of home advices, is decidedly weaker. Copper Sheathing can only be placed to a limited extent at present. Zinc Sheathing is wanted, but the prices offered are not such

as will lead to business. The demand for Roll Zinc has ceased for the present. Brasswire moves off slowly at last rates. Pig Lead can only be sold in retail lots, the demand at present prices is so limited. Steel in cases meets with a small inquiry. Exports of Gunpowder to several of the neighbouring ports are forbidden for a time, consequently there is little inquiry. Assorted Paints are quiet. White Lead is wanted. Stockholm Tar still commands extreme prices. In Coals there have been no transactions, and prices of both West Hartley and Cardiff are slightly weaker.

PENANG.—In the early part of the fortnight there had been a good enquiry for some classes of staple goods, but at the close the demand seemed to be satisfied. Prices generally were not quotably altered, but the tendency was rather weaker.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been little doing in the market; prices were nominally unaltered.

SHANGHAI.—Black: One small chop had been settled during the fortnight at Tls. 14 (say 10½d. per lb.). Green: There had been a fair business transacted during the fortnight, considering the advanced season of the year. Prices paid for Moyune, 2,175 ½ chests at Tls. 24½ to 41 per picul; Fychow, 1,008 ½ chests at Tls. 26 to 29; Pingsuey, 1,896 ½ chests at Tls. 30 to 42; Local-packed, 646 ½ chests at Tls. 24 to 28. Settlements, 5,725 ½ chests.—Stock, 4,906 ½ chests.

CANTON.—The only transaction reported during the fortnight had been a small quantity of Congou, say 410 half-chests, at Tls. 15. Stocks were much the same as last given, say: 1,000 boxes Congou, 10,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 20,000 boxes Scented Capar, 9,000 boxes Gunpowder, 2,000 boxes Young Hyson, and 2,000 boxes Imperial.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been only a moderate business in Hanks, mainly attributable to the difficulty of procuring good selections; for average parcels prices were maintained, and no decline could be quoted; but for common and inferior, lower prices were ruling. Oshus had attracted more attention, and the drop in these sorts had led to transactions at a comparatively more favourable ratio than for Mybash sorts. Arrivals had not equalled settlements, and the stock had been reduced to 1,800 bales.

SHANGHAI.—The lower prices ruling on this market had induced a more current business, and holders having been willing sellers, most of the purchases made show some decline upon the quotations of a fortnight previous. At the close, however, the stock of good Silk being much reduced, there was a slightly firmer feeling, and holders were asking higher rates for the few remaining parcels of chop or desirable Silk. The sales reported include the following chops, viz.:—King John, No. 3, at Tls. 420; Gold Lion, Nos. 3 and 4, at Tls. 360 and 340; and Cat and Bee and Zebra, No. 2, at Tls. 375. The unsold stock was estimated at something less than 2,000 bales. Settlements for the fortnight, Chinas, 1,300 bales. Total settlements since 1st June, 1873, 53,000 bales; against 1872-73, 54,250 bales; 1871-72, 47,900 bales. Comparatively unsold Stock on this market on the 12th March, 1874, 2,000 bales; 1873, 600 bales; 1872, 500 bales.

CANTON.—There had been some animation in the market, and settlements had amounted to 178 bales, viz., 68 for the French mail, and 110 bales for the present mails. Re-reels had also been in demand for America, and settlements were reported amounting to 320 boxes, at prices which fully maintained last quoted prices. The following quotations were given for such staple as was procurable:—Tsatlee, No. 2, \$410; 3, \$380 to 385; 4, \$365 to 370.

EXCHANGES, &c.

(For dates see first page.)

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.
Shanghai " "	5s. 10d. to 5s. 10½d.	5s. 10½d.	5s. 10½d. to 5s. 10½d.
Canton " "	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Hong Kong " "	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 5d.
Manila " "	4s. 2d. to 4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2½d.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India " "	Ra. 303	220½
" Hong Kong " "	26½ to 27½ dis.	—
Bar silver " "	Tls. 111.3.0	10 prem.
Mexican dollars " "	73.5.5	1 prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 42 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$70 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 37 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$775 premium.
 Hotel Share, 60 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 15 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$300 prem.
 Union Insurance Society, \$50 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 100 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$32 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$23 premium.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, \$95 dis.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, 90 per cent. prem.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1873-74.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	TEA.				Total Bales and Cases.
	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	
From June 1, 1873, to March 4, 1874	71851833	51751202	361183	15846180	138395538
From June 1, 1872, to March 4, 1873	75283499	51669463	10423	21654261	148118246

Shipments since last report, and included in above total:—

Feb. 18 per Priam (str.)	From Canton, &c.	809,476
— 19 ... Lennox Castle	... Canton	10,000
— 19 ... Golconda (str.)	... Shanghai	12,600
— 24 ... Antenor (str.)	... Shanghai, &c.	816,458
— 26 ... Iraouaddy (str.)	... Do.	120,273

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1873, to March 4, 1874	...	...	...	833841	2487
Do. do. 1872, to March 4, 1873	...	...	...	6280817	22517

Shipments since last report, and included in above total:—

Feb. 19 per Golconda (str.)	From Shanghai	173
— 26 ... Iraouaddy (str.)	... Canton	176

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1873, to March 4, 1874	...	...	...	13673239	5245
Do. do. 1872, to March 4, 1873	...	...	...	58463217	8431

Shipments since last report, and included in above total:—

Feb. 13 per Great Republic (str.)	From Shanghai &c.	292
— 14 ... Costa Rica (str.)	... Shanghai	38,508
— 27 ... Alaska (str.)	... Hong Kong	32,909

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1, 1873, to March 4, 1874	...	...	...	14,761,797
Do. do. 1872, to March 4, 1873	...	...	...	16,374,653

Shipments since last report, and included in above total:—

Feb. 22 per Lady Belmore	From Foochow	245,254
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TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,000	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1850 to 1851	63,972,000	22,144	1865 to 1866	118,333,012	62,890
1853 to 1854	77,327,800	61,283	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,062
1865 to 1866	92,240,300	50,481	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1867 to 1868	76,990,255	68,315	1868 to 1869	142,798,804	70,917
1868 to 1869	65,789,792	83,134	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	61,807
1869 to 1870	85,560,452	64,169	1870 to 1871	181,999,850	51,329
1880 to 1881	90,066,100	70,644	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1881 to 1882	109,854,040	79,199	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1882 to 1883	121,273,380	72,887			

* Including the Continent.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qn.	Last Divd.
Tacis.	Tacis.	Tacis.	Tacis.	
Shanghai Dock Company	500	500	195	4 p.c.
Shanghai Gas Company	100	100	140	12 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company	100	100	107	12 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company	850	850	550	12 p.c.
French Gas Company	50	50	64	exd. 11 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co.	\$1,000	\$200	\$500	exd. 12 p.c.
North China Insurance Co.	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 300	Tls. 400	trien.
North China Steamer Company	100	100	40	...
Union S.N. Company	100	100	74	12 p.c.
Yangtze Ins. Association	500	500	685	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,550	trien.
China Traders Co. (Limited)	1,000	1,000	1,650	\$250 p.sh
Hong Kong and China Gas Co.	£10	£10	£70	10 p.c.
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	Tls. 95	12 p.c.
Victoria Fire Insurance Co.	\$500	\$100	\$118	12 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co.	500	100	127	12 p.c.
Hongkew Wharf Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 117	12 p.c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 18.—Official advices from Atchin, dated the 14th inst., state that Endang, on the north coast, has recognised the sovereignty of the Netherlands. On the 11th inst. a body of 200 Atchinese attacked the camp of the Dutch troops, but were completely repulsed. The major portion of the troops will return to Batavia at the end of April.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 22.—The Government have received a despatch, dated from Atchin, the 17th inst., stating that on the previous day a strong patrol of Dutch troops came upon an entrenched position, 1,500 paces south of the Kraton, and retired before the fire of the enemy. A reinforcement was immediately sent forward, but ventured too far to attack the position, and was repulsed with a loss of eight killed and fifty-nine wounded. Three States on the west coast of Sumatra have signed a convention acknowledging the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, APRIL 26.—M. de Lesseps has consented, without any reservation, to levy from the 29th inst. only the dues fixed by the International Commission. Intimation of this decision has been made in two despatches to Paris from Cairo, dated the 25th and 26th inst. M. de Lesseps has come to this decision in consequence of the order given by the Porte to the Khédive to take possession of the Canal.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, APRIL 23.—The P. and O. Company's steamship Sumatra, with the homeward India and China mail, arrived at noon, and the mail left at 1.40 this afternoon for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 20.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar left at 1 p.m., with the heavy homeward India and China mails and specie £101,504. She may be expected at Southampton about the 3rd proximo.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 21.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia arrived here to-night, with the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 169 passengers, £330,369 in specie, and 8,382 packages of cargo. She left Calcutta on the 12th ult., Madras the 16th, Galle the 20th, Aden the 24th, Suez the 4th inst., Alexandria the 7th, Malta the 11th, and Gibraltar the 16th. Very stormy weather was experienced between Malta and Gibraltar.

INWARD MAIL DUE MAY 18.—GALLE, APRIL 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China, Japan, and Singapore, left here to-day for Aden.

HEAVY PORTION OF NEXT OUTWARD MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 23.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay sailed this afternoon with the heavy mails for Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, India, China, Japan, &c. She took out 103 passengers and a general cargo, also 2,746 boxes specie, value £761,297. The corresponding Overland mail via Brindisi will leave London on the 1st proximo.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MARCH 27.—GALLE, APRIL 24.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, from Marseilles March 29, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 17.—SUZ, APRIL 24.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Delhi and Tanjore left at 11 A.M. to-day, for Bombay and Calcutta respectively, with the outward India, China, and Australian mail of the 9th—17th inst.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, previous to April 21, Crocus (str.). At SHANGHAI.—From London, March 5, Galatea (str.); 6, Rollo; from London, &c., April 21, Lord of the Isles (str.); Ulysses (str.).

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From Liverpool, March 17, Hector (str.); from Cardiff, 16, Radama; from London, &c., April 17, Agamemnon (str.), Lord of the Isles.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, March 20, Crocus (str.); 21, Cassandra (str.); 23, Glenfalloch (str.); 24, Enchantress; April 19, Lydia (str.); from Aberdeen, 19, Leonore (str.); from Liverpool, 24, Emiliano (str.); from Cardiff, 18, Ernesti Parodi.

At PENANG.—From London, March 17, Cassandra (str.); April 22, Montgomeryshire (str.); from Liverpool, 14, Diomed (str.); from London, 27, Vancouver (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Texel, March 6, Prins Van Oranje.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, March 10, Patroclus (str.); for New York, 5, St. Andrew's Castle.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, March 14, Patroclus (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For London, March 17, Glenroy (str.); 24, Patroclus (str.); for Boston, 14, Harwich.

From PENANG.—For London, March 20, Vanguard; 26, Patroclus (str.).

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, March 7, Holland (str.); 8, Conrad (str.); 12, Baron von Pallandt von Rosendaal; 15, Ida Geertuida; for Copenhagen, 8, Signe.

VESSELS LOADING.

At NAGASAKI.—For London, Shalimar.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Francisco Calderon (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—For London, none; for New York, Lewis M. Lamb; for Boston, Argo.

At PENANG.—For London, Cardiganshire.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London, £5 per ton of 40 feet.

At SHANGHAI.—There is no vessel on the berth either for London or New York.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—The Auxiliary steamer Francisco Calderon is loading a general cargo for London at £2 15s. per ton of 40 feet.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, per steamer, £1 10s.; Tin £3 5s. to £3 10s.; other dead weight £4 measurement and Coffee; £4 10s. Pepper; £5 Hides.

At PENANG.—The Patroclus (str.) took cargo at £4 5s. per ton measurement.

At BATAVIA.—For Amsterdam per sailing vessel, f.62.50 to f.60 Sugar, f.55 to f.50; Tobacco to load at Eastward; by steamer, f.85 Sugar; f.80 Tobacco; f.110 Indigo.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
March 7	Sarah Nicholson	Foochow	New York
"	Stormoway	Kobe	Falmouth
"	Lennox Castle	Macao	London
" 8	Fire Queen	Newcastle	Singapore
" 10	Blanche	Liverpool	Batavia
"	Rover of the Seas	London	Singapore
"	Kandanghauer II.	Shields	Sourabaya
"	Castine	Cardiff	Singapore
" 13	Baron van Pallandt	Batavia	Flushing
"	van Rosendaal	Zebu	London
" 15	Ino	Cardiff	Singapore
" 16	Edith Troop	Copenhagen	Amur River
"	Torkenskjoeld		

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—April 23, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Palmyra; at Queenstown, from Sourabaya, Francesca Camogli, Hawthorn; 21, at Marseilles, from Java, H. Oemig Ivendorf; 24, at London, from Colombo, Hylton Castle (str.); 25, at London, from Colombo, &c., Alnwick Castle, (str.); 23, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Oswingo; from Probolinggo, Nettie Merryman; at New York, from Manila, Old Dominion; 25, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Alice Ritsen; off the Lizard, from Colombo, Rajpoot; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Linza V.

DEPARTURES.—April 23, from London, for Singapore and Japan, Estepona (str.); 22, from Texel, for Batavia, Celebes (str.); 24, from London for Hong Kong, Melbrek; for Yokohama and Higo, Remus; 21, from Cuxhaven, for Macassar, Frances and Amanda; 25, from London, for Singapore and Manila, Amboto (str.).

SPOKEN.—Lord Raglan, Colombo to London, Feb. 20, off the Cape of Good Hope; Deerhound, London to Hong Kong, March 14, 27 S., 24 W.

STEAMER PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.—April 22, Bellona, from Cuxhaven, for China; 24, from London, for Singapore, China, &c., Glenlyon; for Colombo, Scindia.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Port Said, April 22, Scindia (str.), from London, for Colombo. The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of eighteen tons of stores for Hong Kong. At Port Said, April 24, Legaspi (str.), from Glasgow, for Manila.

CASUALTIES.—The steamer Europe has put into Gibraltar, to repair the rudder, having encountered heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, and was expected to leave for Shanghai on the 24th inst.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOWRING.—On the 19th April, at Forest Farm, Windsor Forest, the wife of John C. Bowring, of a son.

DENNING.—On the 23rd Feb., at Nagasaki, the wife of Rev. Walter Denning, of a daughter.

DUNBAR-SCHULTZ.—On the 19th Jan., at Villa Sorrento, Colombo, the wife of Naylor Dunbar-Schultze, of London, Ceylon, and 20, Kensington-gate, London, of a son.

GROCK.—On the 8th inst., at Ningpo, Mrs. T. Grote, of a daughter.

MAYERS.—On the 5th March, at Yokohama, the wife of Joseph L. Mayers, of a son.

PADDAY.—On the 18th April, at 7, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry I. D. Padday, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOEDDINGHAUS-KREY.—On the 11th March, at Shanghai, C. E. Boeddinghaus, of Nagasaki, to Elizabeth Krey, of Hamburg.

TOWSE-WEBB.—On the 22nd April, at St. John's, Notting-hill, by the Rev. Canon Bateman, M.A., vicar of Southchurch assisted by the Rev. J. P. Gell, M.A., vicar of St. John's, and the Rev. R. M. South, M.A., curate of Lydd, John Wrench, second son of W. Beckwith Towse, of Fishmongers' Hall, to Alice Maud Mary, eldest daughter of C. Locock Webb, of Notting-hill, barrister-at-law.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD.—On the 19th April, at Smarden, Kent, Henry Arnold, many years purser in the P. and O. Company's service, aged 51.

BAKER.—On the 14th April, at Yokohama, Richard Berckwith Baker, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, aged 41.

BRUSSA.—On the 6th March, at Yokohama, Alvin von Brussa, a native of Germany, aged 23 years.

CRUICKSHANK.—On 23rd Feb., at Tokio, Alexander J. Cruickshank, aged 25 years, second son of the Rev. J. Cruickshank, D.D., of Turfiff, Aberdeenshire.

DOLLING.—On the 28th Feb., at Kobe, Robert Dolling.

EDWARDS.—On the 17th April, Henry Fernie Edwards, of Park House, Lower Norwood, aged 57, formerly of China.

GAY.—On the 30th April, James Gay, of Thirning Hall, Norfolk, formerly Second Commissioner for the Affairs of the Kandian Provinces, Ceylon, aged 90.

HAGEDORN.—On the 19th March, at Singapore, Bernhard, infant son of Mr. E. Hagedorn, jun., aged ten months.

HOYTE.—On the 18th April, at 16, Scotland-street, Edinburgh, Herbert F. W. Hoyte, student of medicine, son of the late Capt. Hoyte, of the P. and O. Service, aged 19. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

NOBONNA.—On the 4th March, at Yokohama, Filomena Maria, the beloved wife of D. L. Nobonna, aged 27 years.

WHITING.—On 20th Jan., at Peking, Alberta, aged 26 days, and, on 12th Feb., at Peking, Charles Hewson, aged three, only children of the Rev. L. Whiting.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 22.

The First Chamber has adjourned, after having passed the Bills which had been previously approved of by the Second Chamber. In the Lower House there has been a four days' sitting with closed doors to discuss *en comité general* the papers relating to the Atchin question. Yesterday the Chamber was again opened to the public, and a debate took place upon the well-known interpellation. Mr. Heydenryck declared that it was not quite clear if there was any one to be blamed in this matter, and he asked if the annexation of Atchin was irrevocable, and if a third expedition would be necessary. Mr. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye was of opinion that this matter ought not to be turned into a party weapon against the Cabinet. Messrs. Nierstrasz and Hufmanns disapproved, as they did before, of the policy of the Government and the annexation. The first-named was also of opinion that the Government had not been straightforward when they told the Chamber that annexation was not intended. Mr. Van Houten defended the policy and the measures of the Government: his confidence in the Minister of the Colonial Department is unshaken, and he declared that the whole Liberal party, and even many Conservatives, share his opinion. He—a Radical—urged the Liberals to join together and draw up a programme of united policy, now that the Atchin affair had become a mere question of administration. Mr. Gratama said that he had formerly been opposed to the Sumatra treaty, but now that we have obtained Atchin he has altered his opinion. He demonstrated that the Opposition lacked moral earnestness, and he recommended our Tories to learn behaviour from the English Conservatives, who were loyal in their opposition against the Ashantee war. Mr. Insinger said it was not the duty of the Opposition to propose a vote of want of confidence, but the friends of the Ministry ought to propose a motion of confidence. Mr. Tabius protested vigorously against the annexation. The Minister of the Colonial Department then made a very long speech, and stated that the Government had only resolved upon

annexation because it was an absolute necessity. Thereupon the debate was closed. Its result was not in accordance with the general expectation. But since the Conservative *Amsterdamsche Courant*, the high Tory paper, published an *entre-filet* that the Opposition would not make their *coup* now, no one is greatly astonished that the Government have escaped. There is no question but that the Cabinet is now stronger than it has been for some months past.

The arrest of M. Clément Duvernois in Paris has created a good deal of excitement here. Rumours are abroad that he has exercised much influence both at the Hague and in the provinces. It seems that the Queen paid much attention to this gentleman, so that one of the oldest firms of bankers in the Hague, Messrs. Overklift and Co., were induced to accord him their fullest confidence. Shortly afterwards they stopped payment and absconded, as your readers already know. He has, moreover, caused other disasters. Some days ago we were surprised to hear that the *Overysselche Bank* (at Zuolle), a financial establishment which was established a few years ago, was *en déconfiture*. The managers have absconded, and one of them, a certain Mr. Wolff, has been arrested in Paris, and held to bail. Again the Amsterdam Bourse has been surprised by the suspension of one of the very oldest and most respectable banking firms, Messrs. J. H. Schuymer and Zonen. The principal partner has disappeared, and it is said that this failure will cause very heavy losses. This house was not simply a banking firm, but what we call here a *Kassier*, receiving deposits and paying against cheques. General distrust now prevails, and it is feared that the failures will be followed by others, the more because there is a run up on the banks.

It is with much pleasure that I give a satisfactory record of the operations of the Rotterdam Bank during last year, which was so disastrous to many financial institutions. The shareholders receive a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, whilst the reserve fund is increased by a sum of f.50,787.35½. The capital of the bank has been increased to f.9,205,250. Besides the usual banking operations this institution has taken part in the following undertakings—the Dutch-American Steamship Company, the Bavarian Beer Brewery of Heineken, the Rotterdam Sugar Refinery, and the bank is, moreover, one of the concessionaires for the construction of railways. The liquidation of the head agency in Java has been completed, all its engagements have been met, so that there is no fear of any more losses. The Blitar timber estate, which still belongs to the bank, will return a profit. The total of the profits has amounted to f.507,873.50½, and that of the transactions during the year to f.330,049,346.18, more than forty-one millions more than in the previous year.

I regret to say that a very bad account is given of the new canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. A large portion of the works has been destroyed by severe storms, and no workmen are now employed. I do not think, however, that the undertaking will prove a failure, but at present there is much want of capital. With reference to the new waterway from Rotterdam to the North Sea, it has been announced that an East Indiaman, the frigate *Maasvluis*, from Tjilatjap, has passed through. This fact created much satisfaction here, and has revived the hope that we shall at last have a practicable communication with the ocean.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Steamship Company "Java" will be held on the 9th of May.

ROTTERDAM, APRIL 23.

The result of the Atchin debate has given general satisfaction. The secret debate, which was held in *comité general*, seems to have reinforced the Cabinet enormously. The declaration of the Minister of the Colonial Department that he was forced by circumstances to annex Atchin, and that he should have preferred to conclude a treaty, was much opposed by Mr. Nierstrasz, who severely criticised our very poor navy, the Minister, the Governor-General, and Colonel Van Dalen, to whom it must be ascribed that the first expedition was a failure. The fact that the Government Commissary repatriated with a pension of f.12,000 a year caused much displeasure, as some members declared, and it was approved of that Colonel Van Dalen was already punished for his mismanagement in military matters.

The Conservative papers are enormously disappointed, and they flatter themselves that again a discussion about Atchin will take place, when the Government will prove more clearly than they did now that an annexing policy was only applied because it was impossible to act in a more liberal way, and that it was never the intention nor the plan to conquer Atchin. I indeed should have wished that Mr. Fransen Van te Putte had contradicted more positively than he did the accusations of Mr. Nierstrasz that to conquer Atchin was the very primitive plan.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—The market is very dull, in expectation of the Trading Company's auction, which will take place on the 22nd, when 74,638 bales will be offered for sale. The valuation is based on 50c. to 50½c. for good ordinary.

RAW SUGAR is firmer, and higher prices were paid for the rather small quantities which were offered, because the holders decline to operate without a further advance.

TEA.—The market is very firm, but the transactions are of no importance.

RICE is very dull.

PEPPER.—A small lot of 269 bales found buyers at high prices.

JAVA TOBACCO.—The parcels of sundry head marks offered in public auction changed hands at rather high prices. There is a good demand for fine qualities, of which the market is not well provided.

TIN has met with a lively demand, and prices have gone up enormously. Many speculative transactions have taken place, and the quotation is now nominally f.5 higher, Banca ruling at f57 to f.57½, Billiton on the spot at f.55½ to f.56.

COCOA-NUT OIL dull. There is no demand; prices, however, remain firm.

INDIGO.—The market remains unaltered, no transactions of importance having taken place.

ARRACK.—A brisk business took place. The transactions included the following lots: 50 casks ex Lichtstraal, 244/1 and 14/2 casks ex Hoek van Holland, 75 casks ex Maria Sarah.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(17th.) Sir G. JENKINSON asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any information had reached Her Majesty's Government with reference to the reported telegram from Constantinople, in which it was stated "that several Embassies have received advices from Alexandria that M. Lesseps had informed the Khedive that, being unable to work the Suez Canal under the conditions imposed by the Suez Canal Commission, he would dismiss the pilots, extinguish the lighthouses, and thus virtually close the Canal; and whether Her Majesty's Government had considered this contingency in connection with the establishment of an alternative route to India, as recognised by the Report of the Select Committee on this subject last Session.

Mr. DISRAELI said: There have been of late frequent communications respecting the affairs of the Suez Canal, and it is quite true that among several telegrams which have been received there is one announcing that M. Lesseps had informed the Khedive that, being unable to work the Canal under the conditions imposed by the Commission, he would dismiss the pilots, extinguish the lights, and thus virtually close the Canal. The Porte has instructed the Khedive to insist on the complete fulfilment of those conditions; and, knowing M. Lesseps myself, knowing also that he is a man of sense, I have for my own part very little fear that he will yield to the circumstances of the case.

(24th.) Sir G. JENKINSON asked the First Lord of the Treasury if the Government had received the notices referred to in a letter in *The Times* and other journals of the previous day, and signed Daniel Lange, and addressed by him on behalf of M. Lesseps to the President of the Board of Trade, and also to the Lords of the Admiralty, in which he informs them that Her Majesty's ships and all other vessels would be stopped, and not allowed to enter the Suez Canal unless they first paid the extra charge demanded by M. Lesseps; and, further, whether he could, without inconvenience to the public service, state what course Her Majesty's Government proposed to take, under these circumstances, for the protection of British interests.

Mr. DISRAELI: It is quite true that the Government have received notices in reference to the Suez Canal. With regard to the second part of the inquiry, I would say that the Government are at this moment in communication with other Powers as to the course to be adopted, and when they have decided upon that course it will be made known to all the parties concerned.

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

(22nd.) Mr. KINNAIRD gave notice that he will move for returns of the number and names of the ships employed in conveying coolies from India and China to the West Indies since the 1st of Jan., 1872, to the present date; and of the number of coolies taken in these vessels, the number of deaths which occurred during the passage, and the number of medical officers, qualified and unqualified, in whose medical charge the coolies were placed on leaving the port of embarkation, and how many of these have been entered on the articles of the ship.

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

(24th.) Mr. REID asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any communications had passed between Her Majesty's Minister at Peking and the Chinese Government on the subject of the silting up of the bed of the river at Shanghai, and whether any such communications had been received at the Foreign-office or any despatches on the subject, and whether he had any objection to produce them.

Mr. BOURKE.—The question of the silting up of the Woosung River has been frequently brought to the notice of the Chinese Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking. Instructions were sent to Mr. Wade on the subject as lately as the 30th of January last. There will be no objection to produce the despatches on the subject.

Miscellaneous.

PORTUGUESE FINANCE.

A correspondent of the *Hour* writes from Lisbon as follows upon the subject of Portuguese Finance:—

The equilibrium of the Portuguese Budget, which has long been a desideratum, is now an accomplished fact, and this has been realised not only in consequence of the wise and judicious operations based upon the public credit of the country itself, but also by the progressive increase of the revenue, as evinced by the custom-house receipts, the exportation dues, and other sources from which it is derived. The wise and judicious management of public affairs must undoubtedly be considered in a great measure as a cause of the present improved position of the Portuguese funds, as well as having contributed to the welfare of the country in many other respects. Besides, the fidelity with which the King exercises his constitutional prerogatives has most materially influenced national prosperity. Amongst the measures undertaken by the Portuguese Government to improve the public administration, a notice of which would be most interesting to Englishmen, we must not forget to mention the abolition of the Macao coolie trade, the proposed reform of the sanitary service, and also of quarantine, which will soon be carried out, together with the Bill presented to the Cortes to extend to Great Britain the advantages of the conventional tariff annexed to the Treaty of the 11th March, 1866, between Portugal and France. We may state that the above-mentioned tariff accorded to France, in exchange for certain compensations, privileges which prevented some English products from being able to compete with French ones in the Portuguese market. The Cabinet of Lisbon will thus meet the wishes of the English manufacturers and merchants who have long

requested to be treated on the same footing as those who are enjoying the privileges of the most favoured nation.

The Colonial Budget of 1874-75, which is now before us, shows that the income amounts to £432,000, and the expenditure to £406,888, leaving a balance of £25,112. So late as 1871 the colonies were an expense to the country, not being self-supporting. Now this is changed, and even in the above-mentioned expenditure there is included a compensation paid to Portugal for the excess in the cost of the naval stations. This compensation, amounting to about £38,000, will be employed to pay the interest and form a sinking fund for a loan to be employed in building vessels of war, and also to help a navigation company trading between Lisbon and Mozambique. The income of the Colonial Budget in 1857-58 was £176,000, with an expenditure of £216,500, thus leaving a deficit of £40,500. By comparing the figures of this Budget with those of the former, the great progress made during these years is strikingly evident. If the acquisition of more ships of war is indispensable to a good colonial administration, it will be easily understood that the geographical position of Portugal requires an improvement in its marine, so that it may become an important auxiliary to the fortifications on land, if it should ever happen that Portugal was threatened with invasion or exposed to insult.

A SCOTCH BANK FAILURE.—The lessons of a financial panic, terrible as they seem, never last above three or four years; otherwise the fate of a concern on which a report was presented at Glasgow last month, and which is now in its sixteenth year of liquidation, would have been a sufficient warning against the grand evil of bad banking, in which nine out of ten panics have their origin. The Western Bank of Scotland, whose £100 shares, with £50 paid, had stood a short time previously at 88, and whose paid-up capital was £1,500,000, stopped in 1857 with liabilities for £8,000,000, and created universal disaster. Its directors were among the wealthiest and most eminent persons in Scotland, and even after the crash had occurred the infatuation with which their assurances were regarded was such as to cause enthusiastic meetings to be held for the purpose of denouncing all adverse criticism of their conduct.—*The Times* being especially held up to opprobrium. Statesmen, authors of the highest distinction, landowners, and municipal authorities were unanimous in their verdict that whatever might be the difficulty at the moment, it was the Bank Charter Act, and not the Glasgow banking system, that must be in fault. The present report of the liquidators announces that the winding up is virtually concluded, although, as there are still a few small matters to adjust, the accounts cannot absolutely be closed. The general result, therefore, can be stated. In addition to the absorption of the £1,500,000 paid-up capital a sum of £2,052,247 was drawn from the shareholders by two subsequent calls. The first report by the four original liquidators showed that a £25 call would be sufficient to meet the loss on the balance-sheet prepared by them, and six months afterwards came another call of £100. Out of the £3,552,247 of shareholders' money thus contributed the amount returned during the fifteen years of liquidation has been only £875,842, of which £142,817 was obtained by proceedings against the directors. The total loss, therefore, has been £2,676,405, and this was borne among 1,300 shareholders, comprising a large proportion of aged and dependent persons.

ACCIDENTS TO P. AND O. STEAMERS.—The steamer *Deccan*, which left Southampton on the 16th inst. with the heavy Bombay mails, has been towed back by the *Mongolia* with her machinery disabled. The accident happened when she had been little more than two days at sea, on her way to Gibraltar. She had on board, besides the mails, forty-four passengers, a full cargo, and £20,000 in bar silver. The passengers and cargo were transferred to the *Cuthay*, which sailed Thursday, and the mails has been forwarded via Brindisi. On the 21st inst. the P. and O. steamer *Bangalore* came into collision with the *Prince Rupert*, of St. John's, New Brunswick, the latter being under full sail, and the former coming up Channel at quarter speed, in consequence of a dense fog. The damage sustained by the steamer was the loss of her main-yard, top-gallant yard, bulwarks, two boats, and the rigging on her port side. She stood by the scene of the accident a long time, but could discover no trace of what became of the *Prince Rupert* after the collision. The *Bangalore*, which is an extra steamer from Australia, arrived at Southampton on the 22nd inst. with 130 passengers, £1,770, and 2,000 packages of cargo.

CHARGES ON INDIAN TELEGRAMS.—The notice recently issued by the Indian Telegraph Department with respect to charging for compound words has been modified. The Indian Department will now accept as single words all ordinary English words, proper names of persons and places, which are commonly written and recognised as one word. When any *bond fide* doubt exists as to the proper mode of spelling an ordinary English word, the sender's manner of writing is to regulate the charge. All illegal combinations of words will be charged for according to the number of words employed in the combination, and illegitimate combinations of syllables with words will be treated as cyphers, five letters being counted as one word.

ADVICES have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of two large steamers, one in the American waters and the other off Calcutta. The *Mississippi*, from Liverpool to New Orleans, has gone ashore on the Flag Rocks, and will probably be a total loss. This steamer belonged to the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, of Liverpool, had a tonnage of 2,159, traded between Liverpool and America, and was built in 1872 by M. Millan, of Dumbarton. The other vessel is the *Calcutta*, belonging to Mr. Norwood, M.P., which has been run down by the *Galatea*, a Hamburg steamer. The former sank at her moorings (crew saved), and the latter steamer was uninjured. The *Calcutta* was rice-laden, her tonnage was 2,100, and she was built in 1871, by Earle, of Hull.

AN announcement appears in the catalogue of the Civil Service Supply Association for the present month that "the sale of green tea has been

discontinued for the present on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a regular supply free from adulteration."

THE Rev. Arthur Cribb, formerly of Foochow, has issued an appeal for contributions to a fund for the restoration of St. Thomas's Church, Stepney, of which he is vicar. Any contributions from friends in China may be forwarded to the London and County Bank.

DURING the ten days ending April 10 forty-three ships passed through the Suez Canal. The transit revenue collected by the Canal Company in the same period amounted to £37,200.

ON the 30th inst., in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Mr. H. G. Kennedy, will lecture "On the Ruins of Cambodia, and the Antiquities of Indo-China."

THE China Trans-Pacific Mail Company's Steamer *Vancouver* arrived from London at Penang, 27th inst. She would proceed on to Singapore and Hong Kong.

NOTICE has been given of a competitive examination for a cadetship in the Straits Settlements.

Naval and Military.

Major-General J. A. Street, C.B., has been appointed to the military command in Ceylon, and will leave England early next month to relieve Major-General Rennie, whose period of service on the Staff will expire on June 13. General Street served with the 98th Regiment in the expedition to the north of China in 1842 (medal), and was present at the attack and capture of Chinkiang, and at the landing before Nanking. He embarked for the Crimea in Sept., 1854, as brigade major, 1st brigade, 4th division; was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, C.B., Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 4th class of the Medjidie). He joined the army in 1829, and became major-general in 1871.

Major-General Whitfield's period of command in China will expire in August next. His successor is not yet named, but it is rumoured that the post has been offered to Major-General Julius A. R. Raines, C.B., who has served with distinction in India and in the Crimea.

The *Hart*, double screw composite gun-vessel, 4 guns, 584 (464) tons, 608 (120) horse power, Commander T. H. Royle, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst. for the China station.

The Army lost in all eighteen officers during the late campaign on the Gold Coast. The following is a complete list of those who suffered death at the hands of the enemy, or fell victims to the climate, viz.:—Lieutenant and Adjutant Dalgleish, 2nd West India Regiment, from effects of climate; Captain Hopkins, 16th Regiment, from effects of climate; Lieutenant Charteris, Coldstream Guards, from effects of climate; Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Artillery, killed in action; Captain Huyshe, Rifle Brigade, from effects of climate; Assistant-Commissary Harrymount, from effects of climate; Lieutenant Townshend, 16th Regiment, from effects of climate; Captain Thompson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from effects of climate; Captain and Adjutant Nicol, Hants Militia, killed in action; Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers, killed in action; Assistant-Commissary Burke, from effects of climate; Lieutenant Eyre, 90th Regiment, killed in action; Assistant-Commissary Marsh, from effects of climate; Surgeon Major Kelly, 106th Regiment, from effects of climate; Lieutenant Johnstone, 23rd Regiment, from effects of climate; Brevet-Major Baird, 42nd Highlanders, from wounds received in action; Staff-Surgeon McCarthy, from effects of climate; and Lieutenant Clough, 1st West India Regiment, from effects of climate.

An intended visit of the Queen to the sick officers, seamen, and marines, who have recently returned to England from the Gold Coast, and are now under treatment in the Royal Hospital at Haslar, has been deferred, owing to some suspected cases of scarlet fever having been received. There are now sixty-one patients from the Gold Coast under treatment in the hospital, including two officers, one of whom is Lieutenant Windham, R.N., a son of General Windham. Five of the men are under surgical treatment for wounds; four of these cases are progressing favourably, the other case is a hopeless one. In all, 250 officers and men have been received into the hospital from the Gold Coast.

Notice is given to the officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the amount awarded for salvage services rendered to the steamship *Douglas*, between the 3rd and the 18th of May, 1872, by Her Majesty's ship *Dwarf*, will commence on the 28th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Admiralty. The following are the shares due to an individual, in the several classes:—Commander, £41 6s. 4d.; third class, £23 10s. 9d.; fourth class, £15 13s. 10d.; fifth class, £9 8s. 4d.; sixth class, £7 16s. 11d.; seventh class, £5 9s. 10d.; eighth class, £3 2s. 9d.; ninth class, £1 11s. 4d.; tenth class, 15s. 8d.

The death of an old officer, Staff-Commander Jonas Coaker, R.N., is reported. He entered the Navy in 1823 as second master of the *Java*, and received his promotion in 1833. He was master of the *Orestes* at the siege of Oporto by the Miguelites in 1834, the *Druid* at the taking of Amoy in 1841, and was officially mentioned, and received a medal for his services in the Cornwallis, flag ship, Admiral Sir W. Parker, at the capture of the ports of the Bocca Tygris, Woosung, Poushan, and Shanghai, the operations against Canton, and the taking of Chinkiang and other places on the River Yangtze in 1840-42.

Capt. Redvers Henry Buller, 60th Rifles, succeeds Col. G. R. Greaves as deputy assistant adjutant-general at head quarters. Capt. Buller served with the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles throughout the campaign of 1860 in China (medal with two clasps); and during the late Ashantee expedition held the post of deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

The *Audacious*, 14 guns, 6,034 tons, 4,021-horse power, armoured-plated ship, has several hundred hands employed on her at Chatham Dockyard, effecting the necessary alterations and repairs to adapt her for a flagship in China. She is to have a complement of 461 officers and men, all told.

Captain A. L. Walker, 99th Regiment, who has been Brigade-Major in China since November, 1870, will complete his five years on the Staff in the United Kingdom, probably at Aldershot. Captain Walker's successor at Hong Kong is not yet named, but Captain Huskisson, 80th Regiment, will act temporarily.

The *Adventure*, 2,510 tons, 1,227-horse power, iron screw troopship, which has undergone an extensive repair, after a lengthened round of troop service, has been officially inspected prior to her being placed in the Chatham steam reserve.

Lieutenant W. P. Thackwell, 73rd Regiment, will act as aide-de-camp to Major-General Renny, C.S.I., commanding in Ceylon, vice Major R. J. Maxwell, who has returned to England.

A pamphlet has just been published by Blackwood from the pen of Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, its subject being the best mode of manning the Navy in time of war.

Lieutenant W. P. Kelly, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Hong Kong, vice Lieutenant H. Vaughan, who has returned to England.

The *Salamis*, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, arrived at Malta on the 12th inst., from China, bound to Devonport to be paid off.

The *Charvallis*, wooden corvette, Capt. Thomas E. Smith, left Galle, in continuation of her voyage to China, on the 23rd inst.

Legal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c., v. JUST.

This case raised a question of very great importance to bankers and others in business as to how far credit may continue to be given under a guarantee to traders who are in circumstances that may possibly lead to insolvency. It was an action on a guarantee of bills drawn by a mercantile firm at Singapore to the extent of £5,000. In September, 1872, after the guarantee had been acted upon for some time, the firm was in such circumstances that their solvency was suspected by the bank. They were heavily indebted to the bank, and the bank manager thought insolvency probable. On the 4th of October, 1872, however, the bank discounted a bill drawn by the firm, but on the 9th they stopped payment. The defendant, who had given the guarantee, disputed his liability, on the ground that the bank, knowing the circumstances of the firm, were bound to communicate their knowledge to the guarantor, who might then have withdrawn his guarantee. Mr. Justice Blackburn, however, before whom the case came to be tried at Guildhall, thought there was no defence, unless, at all events, it was proved that the bank knew, or believed, that the firm was about to stop payment, and as the jury found that this was not so, the bank recovered a verdict for the amount of the bill.

Mr. Lanyon (with him Sir J. Karslake) now moved, on the part of the defendant, to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the bank knew that the firm were in such circumstances that insolvency was probable. The Court, however, after a long argument, held otherwise, that there could be no defence under such circumstances. There could be no defence unless the bank had such a knowledge or belief of impending insolvency as would render it improper for them to give any further credit under the guarantee. But this would not be the case unless the bank knew that insolvency was certain and about to occur; for many persons in business were in temporary difficulties which they got over. The verdict, therefore, must be upheld. The Court consisted of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Justices Blackburn and Lush.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

T. AND D. HENRY AND CO.

A petition for liquidation has been filed by the debtors, Messrs. David Henry, John Malcolm, and George Stuart, hemp and sail-cloth merchants, carrying on business at 47, Mark-lane, their liabilities being stated at £47,000 and assets at £40,000. A receiver and manager have been appointed.

This firm had a branch in Hong Kong in 1844-48—Henry, Humphreys, and Co.

E. B. AND A. T. PITCHFORD.

The bankrupts, Messrs. Edward Beaumont Pitchford and Alfred Thomas Pitchford, were lead merchants and manufacturers, carrying on business at the Island Leadworks, Limehouse. They now came up for examination on a balance-sheet which showed the following figures:—Unsecured creditors, £94,756; creditors partially secured, less estimated value of securities, £3,700; liabilities, £30,011; liability on delivery orders accepted by the bankrupts, £6,616; creditors for rent, rates, &c., £779; and liabilities on bills discounted of which it was expected would rank against the estate for dividend, £1,189; with assets consisting of plant, machinery, stock, at the Island Leadworks, book debts, and cash, £19,544. From the separate estates there would appear to be an estimated surplus of £1,000. The bankrupts had been engaged in transactions of considerable magnitude with Messrs. Burrs and Co., whose affairs are also before the Court. They claimed from

Burns and Co. a sum of £40,000, but that firm disputed the alleged debt, and stated they were creditors of the bankrupts for £50,000, thus showing a difference of £90,000 to be accounted for between the two estates. On behalf of the trustee it was said that, pending the adjustment of the accounts, an adjournment was necessary.

The Registrar ordered an adjournment until the 20th of June.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL, JUN.

The bankrupt was described as a silk merchant, of 114, Union-court, Old Broad-street, and of Coventry, and his accounts showed debts and liabilities of £23,678, of which £4,155 were due to unsecured creditors, with assets consisting of stock in trade, book debts, and other items, £1,689. At the instance of the trustee, the bankrupt had been required to file certain additional accounts in explanation of the transactions in which he had been engaged. This he had done, and no further opposition was offered.

The bankrupt passed his examination.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on the 22nd inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. R. O. Campbell in the chair.

Mr. R. O. Sawers (the chief manager) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors was taken as read. It stated that the net profit, including the amount brought forward from the last half-year, was £19,570 0s. 8d., which the directors recommended should be appropriated as follows: In payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £13,938 15s.; to be carried to to next account, £5,631 5s. 8d. The half-year had been an unfavourable one for exchange operations, arising chiefly from the high rates for money in London from the middle of October to the end of November, and the great uncertainty which prevailed as to the action of the German Government in the disposal of their large stock of demonedised silver. Although the results of the half-year were not such as the directors could have wished for, they considered that the working of the bank for the year 1873 would not be considered unsatisfactory. The net profit for the year amounted to £57,225 2s. 9d.

The Chairman said the report was a laconic document, but perhaps that was rather a subject of congratulation. They would observe that the report commenced by expressing some sense of disappointment that the results of the half-year's operations were not better than they were, but he was not sure that they had reason to be disappointed. It was quite true that they expected to make a larger amount of profit during the last half-year, but they were all aware that the best laid schemes "gang aft aglee," and between the 10th October and the 10th November, the period under review, the rate of discount suddenly rose from 5 to 9 per cent., and of course that very seriously affected all institutions dealing largely in bills of exchange. Taking a review of the whole financial year, they would see that the profits were considerably in excess of 12 per cent. on paid-up capital of the bank, and this had enabled them, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, to place £25,000 to the reserve fund, and if the recommendation of the directors were adopted, to declare a dividend for the present half-year of 6 per cent., as they did for the last half-year, and leave a surplus to carry over of £5,631. They had no locks-up of any kind to interfere with the full and profitable employment of their capital, and the position and influence of the bank in India and China, and the credit they enjoyed everywhere, were such as to leave nothing to be desired. He moved that the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873, now presented, be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year be paid, free of income-tax.

Mr. Wingrove seconded the motion, which was put and carried. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 21st inst., at the offices of the Company; Mr. G. G. Nicol in the chair. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said he was sorry he had not a more agreeable account to give them of their business for the last six months. When the directors met the shareholders six months ago the account given of the business of the bank was a fair one, and the directors had every reason to hope that the last six months would have been as satisfactory as the previous period. The fact was, the bank had been very much baffled by exchanges which had a downward tendency, and therefore the result of their business had been very disappointing. The cause of this state of things arose partly from the disordered state of the money market, in consequence of the famine, and from other causes. The times were very peculiar, and the fluctuations in exchange had required their careful attention. Notwithstanding this, the directors, as far as they could judge, thought that the year's operations promised fairly, and he hoped that when the next meeting came the directors would be able to confirm the prosperity which he had ventured to allude to. As he told them on a former occasion, their inspector had been going round to all the branches, and that gentleman, he might now add, had done his duty in a highly efficient manner. Indeed, the result of his inspection would be to consolidate the work of their branches in such a manner that they would reap substantial benefit from the inspection. The shareholders would find that the amount written off for bad and doubtful debts, when he was in the chair on the last occasion, was £20,000. On the former occasion he, they would recollect, added that the Calcutta loss could not be correctly estimated, and unfortunately the loss had proved more than was at first anticipated. In addition to that the bank had sustained a loss by a fraud in Shanghai amounting to £4,000. The bank had also been compelled to write off a sum on account of a fraud committed by a person connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. (Laughter.) Notwithstanding this, however, the share-

holders were offered a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, whilst at the same time carrying forward a small balance to the reserve fund.

The next matter which he wished to mention was the loss of the services of Sir William Grey, who had been appointed Governor-General of Jamaica. A great many candidates had come forward to fill his place, but the board thought that no one could be better fitted to supply the vacancy than Mr. John Nutt Bullen, who from his mercantile standing and connection with the East was eminently adapted for such a position. The only other matter which he would allude to was the Joshua trial. With regard to it he might say that by the present time the directors thought it would have been over. They believed that at the present time the trial was going on, and had no doubt whatever, speaking upon the advice of their solicitor, that the verdict would be for them. The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which recommended a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The motion, after a short discussion, was carried. The retiring directors, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie and Mr. C. J. Erskine, were then re-elected.

After some further business of a routine character had been transacted the board adjourned, having previously passed the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of this bank was held on the 23rd, at the offices, Threadneedle-street; Mr. George Arbuthnot in the chair.

Mr. Charles J. F. Stuart (the chief manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, which was as follows:—

"The balance-sheet exhibits a net profit for the year 1873 of £180,918 11s. 2d., after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. To this amount has to be added £7,529 15s. 2d. brought forward from the last account, making a total of £188,509 6s. 4d. An interim dividend of £90,000 for the first half-year was paid in November last; and the directors now propose to pay a like amount of £90,000 for the subsequent half-year, making a distribution for 1873 of £3 per share, or 12 per cent. per annum; after providing for this payment there will remain a balance of £8,509 6s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next year.

"The directors have the painful duty to report since the meeting in April last the deaths of their late chairman and deputy-chairman, Mr. James Blyth and Mr. Binny Key. These events, which severed a long connection, in the case of Mr. Blyth of over twenty years, are deeply regretted by the Court, as they will doubtless be by the shareholders. Mr. Collmann, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Major-General H. Pelham Burn are the directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are re-electible, and the Court recommend them to the proprietors for re-election."

The Chairman said it now became his duty to declare a dividend of £1 10s. This was the eighth year in which they had declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which, considering the severe competition they had to meet in the East, and in fact everywhere, gave the directors much satisfaction, and they hoped it would be considered satisfactory also by the shareholders. They had gone on since the last meeting in a very uniform way, and there was not much material for remark; but he would say that the affairs of the bank were in a very satisfactory and sound condition, and he thought he might say that the statements which had been received since the closing of the accounts promised satisfactorily for the next year. He believed there had been a feeling of surprise expressed in some quarters that the dividend was of such a uniform character. There was really very little to be said; the accounts spoke for themselves, and the directors thought they were happy in attaining as high a rate as they had done. If they had pursued a less prudent policy they might have gone into ventures of a very promising nature, and which might have led to brilliant results, and sometimes they might have produced larger profits, but a policy of that kind might be very apt in another year to lead them to give a smaller dividend, and the disappointment would be so much the greater in consequences. He might say that the dividend they received was due to the exercise of much zeal and wisdom, and good management on the part of the staff at home and abroad. Having referred in terms of regret to the death of their late chairman, Mr. Blyth, and also to the decease of their colleague, Mr. Binny Key, he moved the adoption of the report. Sir William Baynes seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the bank suffered from great competition, or no doubt the profits would have been larger. The directors hoped that the effects of the years 1866-7 would be to destroy competition, but it had proved otherwise. With regard to the bank premises, repairs, and everything of that kind, they were not added to the value of the property, but were paid out of revenue, but the bank had been obliged to supply itself with property in various parts of the world, and he was happy to say that the amount at which their properties stood was much less than their real value. Dr. Thom had made a suggestion, which he had no doubt the directors would take into their serious consideration, as to the taking the opinion of counsel to enable them to appoint another auditor in the event of death. He was not prepared to go into details as to the amount of interest they ought to get. Of course they were obliged to keep a great deal of money which they had unemployed on demand. As to the accounts, they had always, from the beginning of the institution, conformed exactly with the charter in making up the accounts. That was the answer given some years ago to the question of a shareholder. With regard to the loss from the failure of Gladstones, they originally estimated that it would reach £43,000, but they now thought it would be some £7,000 short of that amount.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. Collmann, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Major-General H. Pelham Burn, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and the retiring auditor, Mr. Thomas W. L. Mackean, was reappointed. Mr. James Robertson was appointed auditor. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the proceedings then terminated.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

THE MACAO ELECTION.

ANYONE who knew Macao some twenty years since, and is acquainted with the utter impossibility, in a general way, of rousing the people out of their *dolce far niente* life and the state of apathetic *insouciance* in which they seem to be perennially sunk, will have been much surprised to hear of the excitement which is reported in the Hong Kong papers to have been produced in the little Portuguese settlement in reference to the election of a deputy to represent its interests in the Lisbon Legislature. A veritable storm in a tea cup. The principal functions of the fortunate candidate for this post would seem to be, according to the Macao correspondent of the *Hong Kong Times*, to have a free passage home by the English mail-boat, to receive a medal, and draw five dollars a day. The facts of the late excitement at Macao are somewhat as follows:—Dr. MAGALHAENS, whilom editor of the *Oriente*, who has recently returned from his exile in Timor, was, by the exertions of his friends, elected on the 15th of February, a few days before his return to the colony. This election was declared null and void by the Governor, on the ground that Dr. MAGALHAENS had not received an absolute majority of votes, which is required by law in the election of a deputy, in the first instance. No candidate having obtained this requisite absolute majority, it became necessary, in accordance with Portuguese Parliamentary usage, to hold a second election within a reasonable time, at which a bare majority of votes would carry the day, and it was on this second election that all the excitement arose. Dr. MAGALHAENS, who holds extreme views with regard to the traffic in human flesh and the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from Macao, was the chosen candidate of the combined fraternity of coolie dealers, who adopted him chiefly on two grounds—first, because he is the declared and bitter enemy of the Governor, Viscount SAN JANUARIO, who has the credit, or, as it would seem at Macao, the odium, of having destroyed the coolie trade; and secondly, because they fondly hoped that, being an energetic and independent man, he would, if sent to Lisbon, somehow contrive to induce the home Government to rescind their orders respecting the abolition of Macao's pet branch of commerce. Dr. MAGALHAENS issued a very gushing proclamation or address to the constituency, some of the professions in which seem to be decidedly inconsistent with his previous public declarations. The opposing candidate was SENOR PINTO BASTO, a well-connected gentleman and Procurador of the Senate, who was supported by the Governor, the official and clerical cliques, and the principal inhabitants of the place—in point of fact, by the respectability of Macao generally. There were also two other candidates, but they were never in the race at all. As the day of election (Sunday, March 1st) drew nigh, Macao was, for the nonce, roused from its wonted state of somnolence, the canvassers for both the leading candidates redoubled their energies, and the *Independente*, Dr. MAGALHAENS'S organ (whose editor, we hear, is to be presented with a gold pen by the Portuguese residents at Hong Kong for his exertions in this and other kindred matters), was loud in its complaints against the Governor for using his personal and official influence to procure votes for his favourite candidate. The result of the polling, we learn, was 241 votes for PINTO BASTO, and 235 for MAGALHAENS, the Government party thus winning by a narrow majority of six votes, and BASTO has been elected deputy, to the

great disappointment and discontent of the coolie-dealer and their friends. His victory was celebrated in the customary manner by a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, and in the evening some of the houses were decorated, a band of music perambulated the town, and more *Sinico* crackers were let off. Rumour says that the Government party gained their victory by the admission of nineteen persons to vote who were not duly qualified, owing to their recent arrival from Portugal, and great indignation was expressed on this score; in fact, we are not sure that an appeal of some kind was not threatened on this ground, and on that of undue influence; but, doubtless, long ere this Macao has gone to sleep again to dream over its fancied woes in general, its ruined coolie trade, and empty barracoons, which, in the interests of humanity, it is hoped will never be again tenanted.

M. BOUSQUET AT NIKKO.

M. GEORGE BOUSQUET, writing from Yedo on Feb. 2nd, contributes a long and interesting paper to the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of "L'Hiver au Japon." In this he narrates the particulars of a trip, which—availing himself of the leisure afforded by the New Year's holidays customary in the East—he made last winter to Nikko, a place where "les efforts de l'art unis aux merveilles de la nature ont fait aux grands hommes des tombes dignes d'abriter leur dépouilles." M. Bousquet commences by remarking that the Japanese have a saying that he who has not seen Nikko cannot say *Nekko* (merveilleux), and that he resolved to make this excursion in order to test the truth of this proverb, and to study "les mœurs hivernales" of the Far East. Eschewing the direct road, he chose in preference a much longer route, which traverses a country very little known to foreigners. He started on the 24th of December last, in very cold weather, and seems to have had a pleasant journey, finding the people well-disposed to Europeans. He devotes about half his article to the details of his daily experiences and observations on the way, and one paragraph calls for rather special notice. He came one day to a small cemetery, remarkable for its retired position, and made more remarkable still by the fact of the earth having been recently stirred up for a considerable distance. "Have they begun already," asks M. BOUSQUET, "to carry out a recent decree of the Government? It should be known that about a third of the Buddhists, composing the sect of Monto, one which is widely spread in Japan, burn their dead in accordance with a rite, which there has been a talk of introducing into Europe. . . . But the Supreme Council has decreed that henceforward the dead shall be interred by all sects without cremation, and so these good people are nowadays obliged to dig graves without knowing the depth or the shape they ought to give them." Having reached his destination, M. BOUSQUET found the village of Nikko *en fête*, on the 1st of January—a proof that even in such a remote and secluded spot in the mountains the European calendar has been practically accepted. M. Bousquet was evidently much impressed by the sight of the funeral monuments, for which, besides its beautiful scenery, Nikko is celebrated and held in such high esteem by the Japanese. He considers that the mausoleums there are superior both in point of magnificence and of preservation to all the other temples of Japan, and he observes that there is nothing that can be compared to them even at Kioto, in spite of the richness of that holy city. Besides the temple of Gongen-sama (Iyéyasu), M. BOUSQUET says that there are several others built on the sides of the mountain, the principal ones being the tombs of the two "taicouns" who succeeded HIEYAS (i.e. Iyéyasu). We were under the impression that, besides IYÉYASU, only his grandson, IYEMITSU, of all the Shoguns of the Tokugawa dynasty, was buried at Nikko, and that his son, HIDEYADA, was buried at Zôjôji. We would here observe that it is a pity that M. BOUSQUET should repeat the old error of styling the Shogun the "Taicoun."

SIR DANIEL LANGE, the representative of the Suez Canal Company in London, has addressed the President of the Board of Trade and the Lords of the Admiralty by order of the President of the Company. In his letter to the President of the Board of Trade he says that vessels will in future have to take the old route round the Cape, or

discharge their ships' cargoes at Alexandria, unless they pay the fixed passage dues of the Company. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are informed that Her MAJESTY'S ships will henceforth have to pay the passage dues before entering the Suez Canal at Port Said or Suez. Mr. DISRAELI has stated in Parliament that the Government are at this moment in communication with other Powers as to the course to be adopted, and that when they arrive at a decision it will be made known to all the parties concerned. [It is announced this morning that M. LESSEPS has withdrawn his opposition].

THE project of organising a monthly line from Trieste to Japan has not yet been accomplished, but every aid is being given by the Austrian Government to carry out the project. The Austrian corvette *Friedrich*, under the command of Captain Chevalier OESTERRISCHER, leaves Trieste in a few days for China and Japan, where she will be stationed for three years. Chevalier DE SHAEFFER, the Consul-General in London, whose appointment to China and Japan we lately noticed, will leave shortly for his post. Mr. HENRY VON SIEBOLD, who has been appointed Attaché to the Austrian Mission in Japan, proceeds by this mail. The Japanese Commission, to which he was attached during the Exhibition, have expressed their acknowledgments of his services, and he has been rewarded by the Emperor by "the Cross of Merit."

It is announced from Paris that the Governor of Saigon signed a treaty with the Anamite Ambassadors on the 4th ult., settling the Tonquin question in favour of France. Substantial guarantees, it is stated, are given by the treaty for the protection of French political and commercial interests, and the Protectorate question is determined in the manner demanded by the French Government.

DURING a debate in the German Parliament Herr VON DELBRÜCK, in answer to a question relative to the Coolie traffic in China, stated that a mercantile house was carrying on the traffic in Hong Kong, which was, however, under English jurisdiction, and altogether out of reach of the German Government. German Consuls had, however, the strictest injunctions to watch over the Coolie trade.

OUR Nagasaki correspondent's letter in another column, it will be observed, fully confirms the opinion we expressed at the time, that the telegrams sent in regard to the outbreak in Hizen grossly exaggerated the position, and it seems now very clear that it was intended to influence the Japan loans in London.

WE are glad to see from a reply to a question put by Mr. REID in the House of Commons that our Government have the matter of the Woosung Bar under their consideration, and appear to realise the great inconvenience experienced by our merchant vessel.

SEÑOR MALAMPO has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

Literature.

The History of Japan; from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Vol. I. to the year 1864; by F. O. ADAMS, formerly Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Secretary of Legation at Yedo. London: Henry S. King and Co. 1874.

The first instalment of Mr. Adams' long-promised work on Japan has at length appeared. The volume before us professes to bring the history of the country down to the year 1864, "from the earliest period," but to prevent disappointment, it may be well to state that, including the introductory chapter, only 100 pages are devoted to a brief résumé of Japanese history previous to 1853. This defect is to be regretted, but it was probably unavoidable, for the information contained in Japanese works on the subject is only just beginning to be available to foreigners, and even now the number of persons acquainted with the language, in which these books are written, is exceedingly limited, and they belong, for the most part, to a class which has but little leisure for the prosecution of studies extraneous to its own especial pursuits. Every year, however, is slowly, but surely, adding to our knowledge of the ancient records of this curious and—until very recently—isolated portion of the human race, and, doubtless, in the course of a few years, Mr. Adams' work will, as he hopes, be of assistance to future writers who may address themselves to the same subject, "when our knowledge

of Japan shall have become more extensive;" at any rate, it will save them a vast amount of trouble and laborious research with regard to the annals of the last twenty years, into the details of which Mr. Adams seems inclined to enter with almost too great a minuteness. We could easily have spared many of the official despatches and other documents, which he gives *in extenso*, when, to our thinking, a careful précis of their contents from a practised hand like his would have answered the purpose equally well. The quotations which Mr. Adams gives "from the native accounts of the origin of the world, i.e., of great Japan, and the seven generations of celestial spirits," are curious. "Chaos," we are told, "in the form of an egg, was agitated in waves like a troubled sea. Still it contained the germs of all things; the pure and transparent rose up and formed the heaven, whilst everything heavy and opaque fell downwards, was coagulated, and produced the earth." On the subject of the invention of the art of love, our author gives a somewhat different Japanese tradition to that furnished by Mr. Mitford in his *Tales of Old Japan*; both, we may remark, are sufficiently odd. It is asserted by the Japanese that the present Emperor is descended in an unbroken line from the Sun Goddess, and this fable with regard to his divine descent is preserved in the language in which the present occupant of the throne speaks of himself in Imperial decrees, e.g.—"We, by the grace of Heaven, having succeeded to the throne, occupied by one line for 10,000 years." On this point Mr. Adams very rightly observes "that such a line has not been difficult to preserve in a country where the principle of adoption exists on the widest basis, and where the son of a concubine can legitimately succeed to his father's inheritance"; the practice of adoption, be it noted, is common all over the East, and is especially justified in Japan by "the necessity of keeping up the ancestral sacrifices." We are given the choice of two derivations for the term *Mikado* (Emperor), viz., from *mi*, honourable, and *kado*, gate, or from *mika*, great, and *do* (becoming *do* in composition), a root meaning "place." The former has hitherto been the received explanation, but scholars appear to think that the latter "harmonises better with Japanese ideas."

With the somewhat limited materials at his disposal, we can well imagine that our author must have been much puzzled how to deal satisfactorily with the earlier history of Japan, for "up to the beginning of the seventeenth century it is mostly taken up with the narration of intestine broils and civil wars," during which the supreme power gradually slipped out of the hands of the Emperor, and was wielded by "the minister of the Shogun;" but the "Son of Heaven" was, "however, still the fountain of honour," a complicated state of things similar to that which was the cause of much confusion some twenty years ago. Although, without doubt, its elements existed previously, the title of *sei-i tai-shogun* (barbarian-subjugating great general), was first conferred by the Emperor on the famous Yoritomo in the year 1192. Notwithstanding the great power to which this person attained, "he did not attempt to depose the Emperor, or to assume his Majesty's title, but he administered the empire as it seemed good to him, in the name and with the authority of the *Fuuhito* at Kioto, whose sanction, never refused, clothed his acts with legality. Thus the relations of prince and vassal between the Son of Heaven and the Shogun were considered to be kept perfect;"—a condition of things which has only been altered within the past few years.

After alluding briefly to their reigns (and touching on the persecutions of the Christians and the expulsion of foreigners), Mr. Adams gives a very interesting account of Nikkō, the burial-place of the great Iyēyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, and of Iyēmitsu, his illustrious grandson. In March, 1872, in company with Mr. Satow, to whom he is indebted for the information in this chapter, our author made an excursion to this lovely spot, which is about eighty miles distant from Yedo, and which has, as yet, been visited by very few foreigners. We extract the description which he gives of the tomb of the celebrated Iyēyasu, whose name is much honoured in Japanese annals. "The tomb is of bronze, and has exactly the same shape as those in the same material of the later Shōguns at Shiba in Yedo. There is, too, a similar simplicity at the resting-place, a striking contrast to the gorgeousness of the ornamentation and colouring in the courts, through which we have passed. The approach by the moss-grown gallery, and the silence and desolation of the spot are well calculated to impress the stranger, and we lingered long before the simple urn. In front of it stands a low stone table, decorated with an immense bronze stork, bearing a brass candle in its mouth, an incense burner of the same material, and a vase with artificial lotus flowers and leaves in brass. The whole is surrounded by a stone wall, surmounted with a balustrade, and pierced in front for an iron gate. Before this sit two stone *amida* on guard."

After some remarks on the Daimios' revenue, the land-tax, and the different classes of land, Mr. Adams enters upon the more modern branch of his subject, which he introduces by a lengthy extract from an able article in *Die Gegenwart* (a Berlin paper), exhibiting in a forcible manner the contrast between the present and the old state of things in Japan.

We must now add a few words to show what led up to the great changes of recent years. When foreigners appeared on

the scene, in 1853, everything was ready for a revolution and a change of dynasty, and the inability of the Shōgun to cope with the difficulties attendant upon foreign intercourse served to hasten the final break up of his power. "It is essential," says Mr. Adams, "for the reader to understand that from the moment those treaties [with foreigners] came into force the fall of the Shōgunate became a mere question of time, and that nothing could have saved it. As far as the establishment of commercial and friendly relations with Europe and the United States was concerned, the sooner it was abolished the better. It was not the supreme power, and yet in its dealings with other powers and their representatives it pretended to be so. Hence, as will be seen, perpetual subterfuges and a daily resort to small tricks for the purpose of keeping up the delusion, and of preventing foreigners from becoming aware of the important fact (which, however, could not long be concealed) that he, to whom the treaties and the diplomatic agents had accorded the title of 'Majesty,' had no right to be so styled, and was not the Emperor of Japan."

The volume contains a map of Japan, a plan of Kioto, and also a plan of the Emperor's palace at Kioto, the nine gates, palaces of the Kugés, &c.; and we should add that the plans of Kioto are from woodblocks cut in Yedo and sent home by Mr. Satow, Japanese Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation, who has given valuable aid in the compilation of this volume. We heartily recommend Mr. Adams' most able and instructive work to the attention of all who take an interest in Japan.

The Jade Chaplet; A Collection of Songs, Ballads, &c. (from the Chinese), by G. C. STENT, M.N.C.B.R.A.S. London: Trübner and Co. 1874.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this volume of songs and ballads, translated from the Chinese, by Mr. G. C. Stent, of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Many of the songs here translated, Mr. Stent tells us, are not even in Chinese print; but having been attracted by hearing them in the streets, he made the singers go to his house, and got their ballads taken down verbatim. Being desirous, too, of showing the difference of the poetic subjects and styles of the Chinese, Mr. Stent has given us specimens of various degrees of merit as regards language, thought and feeling, some of which, indeed, were hardly worth the trouble of translating. Mr. Stent has been known for some time as a painstaking and industrious translator from the Chinese, and he has done good service in this instance by enabling English readers unacquainted with the Chinese language to gain some little insight into the character of the songs of this curious portion of the human family. We cannot but regret, however, that his powers as a versifier are not of a higher order, and that he has now and then been betrayed into the use of slang terms, which had much better have been left alone. The explanatory foot notes which Mr. Stent gives will be found very useful, as without them many Chinese expressions, &c., would have been almost unintelligible to the majority of his readers. The *Jade Chaplet* contains only twenty-four "beads," so we need hardly point to any of the songs, &c., as worthy of special attention, as they can all be read in a very short space of time. If his book succeeds (as we hope it may), Mr. Stent says he shall congratulate himself on having had a front place among the pioneers who have opened up the lighter and more amusing literature of China, and we trust that he may be induced to continue his efforts in the same and similar directions.

Monetary and Commercial.

At the meeting on the 21st inst. of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, the directors' report (which was published in our last issue) was adopted, and a dividend was declared for the half-year ended 31st Dec. last at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, making, with the previous distribution, 8 per cent. for the year. The subjoined statement of accounts was appended to the report:—

ASSETS.			
Coin and bullion	...	£1,344,839	17 4
Cash with bankers and money at call	...	390,503	10 1
Government securities	...	305,043	6 7
Landed and house property at head office and branches	...	222,619	7 8
Bills receivable, in hand and on deposit, loans, and other debts, &c., due to the corporation	...	6,205,630	12 0
		£8,468,686	13 8
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid up	...	£750,000	0 0
Current and fixed deposits	...	3,261,258	13 7
Bills payable, notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	...	4,370,766	8 9
Reserve fund	...	55,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account—Balance at 31st Dec., 1873	...	31,661	11 4
		£8,468,686	13 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

By balance of undivided profit brought forward from 31st December, 1872	...	£447	3 5
By gross profit for year ending 31st December, 1873	...	205,925	8 9
		£206,402	12 2
To dividend for half-year ending 30th June, 1873	...	£30,000	0 0
To expenses of management at head office, eleven branches, and five sub-agencies for year	...	109,359	0 7
To amount written off for bad and doubtful debts	...	30,382	0 3
To amount carried to reserve fund	...	5,000	0 0
To balance carried down	...	31,661	11 4
		£206,402	12 2

At the meeting of the National Bank of India a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The net profit for the year amounts to £57,225 2s. 9d., and, after providing for the dividend, there remained £5,631 5s. 8d., which was carried forward to next account.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation the report was adopted, and a dividend for the past half-year was declared, making a distribution for the year of £3 per share, or 12 per cent. per annum. Mr. Campbell, of Dennistoun, Cross, and Co., and Mr. Collmann, of Frederick Huth and Co., have been appointed directors of the bank.

The report of the directors of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited), to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting on the 28th inst., is as follows:—

The directors have the satisfaction of reporting continued progress in the lighting of Singapore, for particulars of which they refer to the report annexed, from their engineer and manager. The directors going out of office by rotation are:—Messrs. Henry Palfrey Stephenson, John Nicol, Alexander Erskine Stephenson; and these gentlemen, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves for the support of the shareholders. The present auditors, Messrs. William Thomas Morrison and Alfred Williams, retire from office, according to the articles, and, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves to the shareholders for that purpose. The balance-sheet to 31st December, 1873, and appended to this report, shows the financial position of the company. The directors have written off for depreciation of works and plant, and off the expenses of first establishment, as per balance-sheet, at the rate of one per cent. per annum. The profit for the half-year after writing off these sums, amounts to £1,768 12s. 2d., which, together with £38 5s. 10d., the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £1,806 18s.; out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the preference capital, and 7 per cent. on the amounts paid up on the original capital, less income-tax; the balance of £62 4s. 2d. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year. The dividend to be payable on May 20th.

The report of the engineer and manager says:—Notwithstanding the increase in the price of coal, labour, and in fact everything connected with the production of gas, which I feel assured is well known to those connected with its manufacture in England, it will be satisfactory for the directors to see that we have been enabled to maintain the profits and to show an increase over last half-year by nearly £70 on this side, which would have been augmented had it not been for the unfavourable rates of exchange for remittances. The progress made in the consumption of gas has been satisfactory, showing an increase over last half-year in the rental of \$996.84, including illuminations. During a portion of last half-year coke was all sold at good prices. As regards the question of coals, the arrangement upon the whole for the present year is satisfactory. The *Adelaide* and the *Hope*, mentioned in my last report, safely arrived, and in addition, the *George Shotton*, which was chartered in Australia, at 30s. per ton freight; our present stock of coal will take us well through the year; another ship has been taken up at an easier rate, being 5s. per ton less for freight; this vessel may be expected about April, so that for the present year we have no anxieties as to our stock of coals. The price of coals in Australia remains the same, 14s. per ton, f.o.b. All the buildings, plant, &c., have had their annual examination, repairs have been executed where necessary. Gas-holders and all the iron work have been tarred, and the general apparatus is in good condition for produce and supply. All is still working satisfactorily in the purifying department, and the illuminating power has been maintained without the use of Cannel coal.

The report of the directors of the Union Steamship Company (Limited) states that although the gross earnings of the ships for freight and passage money were larger than during any corresponding period since the formation of the company, there was nevertheless a deficiency of receipts compared with expenditure (after making the usual allowance for depreciation, &c.) according to the estimated accounts and approximate balance-sheet. The directors are consequently unable on this occasion to recommend the payment of the usual interim dividend.

The report of the Submarine Cables Trust has been issued for the past year. The available balance amounted to £31,601 4s. 11d., and of this sum £21,564 has been applied to the payment of the coupons due last October and the present month, and the remainder carried to the redemption fund. Certificates to the value of £8,800 have been purchased, making, with previous operations, a total number of 650 certificates cancelled. The original capital of the trust has by this means been reduced from £420,000 to £355,000, and the value of the reversionary coupons proportionately increased.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. invite applications for an issue of \$3,000,000 in Seven per Cent. Bonds of \$1,000 (or £200 sterling) each, of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company at the price of 87½ per cent., or £175 per bond, redeemable in the year 1910.

The following joint-stock undertakings have been introduced:—

The South Carolina Rice Plantations Trust (Limited), capital £500,000, in shares of £10, half to be first subscribed, for the purpose of rehabilitating and beneficially developing in South Carolina large freehold rice plantations and naval store timber tracts of richness and fertility thrown out of cultivation during the Confederate War, and the value of which, before that time, with clean rice at one half its present price, was, it is stated, £30 to £60 per acre. The area comprises 36,666 acres, and the price to be paid is £190,000 in cash, and £250,000 in deferred shares.

The Saratov Water Works Company (Limited), capital £180,000, in 9,000 shares, of which 6,000 are now offered for subscription. The company is established to supply water works to the town of Saratov in Southern Russia, under a concession granted by the Municipality for forty years, accompanied by a guarantee of the minimum revenue equal to nearly £10,000 per annum.

The Bilson and Crump Meadow Collieries Company is announced, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10 each, of which 2,500 are taken by the vendors as part purchase money. The object is to purchase and work certain collieries in the Forest of Dean. The vendors guarantee minimum dividends of 10 per cent. per annum for five years.

The shares of the several undertakings which come under the head of "Tea Companies" in the Official List have nearly all been steadily improving in price for some time past, and the returns in the shape of dividends have been in keeping with the enhanced values. Of the nine companies quoted, three—viz., the British Indian, the Eastern Assam, and the Upper Assam—are quoted at a heavy discount; two—viz., the Darjeeling and the Lebong—at about "par;" and the remainder at prices varying from 90 to upwards of 100 per cent. premium. All these shares, with the exception of those of the Assam Company, and the second issue of the Jorehaut Company, are fully paid, and we think that the three companies which are now quoted at a discount offer a fair margin for improvement in market value. The British-Indian Company, it is expected, will declare a dividend at the coming meeting, to be held about the end of July. The shares were quoted on the 17th inst. at 6½ to 7½, with "business done" at 7½ and 7¼, and this with £20 paid. The following table shows the movements which have taken place in quotations since the end of last year:—

	Share.	Paid up.	Dec. 31, 1873.	Apr. 17, 1874.	
Assam	£50	20	36 89 xd.	87 39	being a rise of 1
British-Indian	20	all	4½ 1½	6½ 7½	being a rise of 2½
Darjeeling	20	all	19 21	20 3	being a fall of 1
Eastern Assam	10	all	2 3	2 3	
Jorehaut	20	all	40 45	48 48	being a rise of 3
Do.	20	14	14 15	15 16 pm.	1
Lebong	10	all	10 11	9½ 10½	being a fall of ½
Upper Assam	10	all	1½ 1½	1½ 2	being a rise of ½

The increased vigilance on the part of the Government officials here, with a view to prevent the importation of spurious teas, will prove of material benefit to bona fide producers.

The Board of Trade Returns show that an extensive decline in our exports to the United States during the past three months, compared with the corresponding period of 1873, has occurred. Only in the case of tin, tin plates, and iron, cast and wrought, has there been an increase.

We understand that the cable-repairing ship *Agnes* left Singapore on the 19th, to repair the fracture reported about fifty miles from Hong Kong, and in all probability it will be in order on or before the 30th.

Mr. Henry William Peek, M.P., upon whom a baronetcy has just been conferred, is head of the Mincing-lane firm of Peek Brothers and Co., established fifty-four years ago, which has long occupied a leading position in the tea trade.

A rumour has been current that the Messageries steamer *Indus*, from London to Marseilles, with cargo for transhipment for India and China, had been lost, and sixty guineas has been paid on her. Advances of her safe arrival were, however, subsequently received.

The late speculations in coffee have caused some irregular transactions, and we hear of the special dealer for Messrs. Fred. Huth and Co. in that department having exceeded his instructions and being dismissed.

Messrs. R. Whitworth and Company, worsted spinners and manufacturers, of Halifax, have suspended payment, and a petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Halifax County Court. The main body of creditors are at Bradford. The liabilities are estimated at nearly £200,000, one-half of which will fall upon Bradford woolstaplers—on several rather heavily. Three more failures have since been announced from Bradford. They are—Messrs. John Smith and Co., worsted spinners, with liabilities amounting to £26,000; Mr. James Harrison, jun., woolstapler, liabilities £13,000; and Mr. James Marshall, woolstapler, liabilities £12,000.

The failure is announced of Mr. J. Bayne, merchant and com-

mission agent, of Manchester. The liabilities are estimated at about £160,000, but the estate will probably ultimately realise 20s. in the pound. The failure is said to be caused by a very heavy lock-up of capital, and the suspension may be only temporary. Mr. Bayne was largely engaged in the India and China trade.

Two failures in the iron trade are reported. A petition for liquidation by arrangement has been filed on behalf of Messrs. John Colbourn and Sons, ironmasters, of Tipton, whose liabilities amount to upwards of £30,000. Messrs. Harper and Co., ironworkers and factors, of Willenhall, have stopped with liabilities representing £14,000.

Messrs. Cruickshank and Ring, ship and insurance brokers and underwriters, of London and Liverpool, have filed a petition for liquidation, Mr. J. Waddell, accountant, being appointed receiver. The liabilities to rank are estimated at £18,000, and the assets are not yet ascertained.

It is announced that Captain Davies, managing director of the Exchange Telegraph Company, and Mr. J. L. Shuter have joined the board of the Electric Power Company (Limited).

The bullion by the P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton Thursday, was, in gold, £1,510; in silver, to Shanghai, £318,815; to Hong Kong, £54,063; to Singapore, £50,500; to Galle, £26,800. Total in gold, £1,510; in silver, £450,178.

The announcement of the Council Drafts on India to be tendered for on the 6th prox. will be £200,000, instead of £400,000 as expected, and the probability of a still further reduction has caused a somewhat sudden rise in the price of Bar Silver, 59½d. per oz. standard is the closing price. Mexican Dollars have been sold at the last price, 57½d. per oz., and the market is now bare of this description of coin.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.		Paid.	Closing Prices.
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.			
£10	Agra	All	7½ to 8
25	Bank of Egypt	All	45 to 47
20	Chartered of India, Aust., and China	All	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	25½ to 26½
30	City	10	13½ to 14½
100	Colonial	30	54 to 56
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris	All	549.75 fr.
Th.200	Deutsche	All	Th.158
£25½	Hong Kong and Shanghai	All	35 to 37
50	Imperial	15	17 to 18
50	London and County	20	57½ to 58½
50	London Joint-Stock	15	48½ to 49½
100	London and Westminster	20	69½ to 70½
25	Oriental	All	46 to 48
--	Union of London	15	43½ to 44½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	All	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Telegraph	All	6½ to 7½
10	Great Northern	All	9½ to 10
25	Indo-European	All	15½ to 16½
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	4 to 4½
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	30½ to 31½
20	India-rub., Gutta-perc., & Teleg. Works	All	21 to 23
8	Reuter's	All	11 to 11½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
20	British and Foreign Marine	4	
50	Commercial Union	5	3½ to 4½
20	Globe Marine	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
50	Home and Colonial Marine	5	2½ to 3½ dis.
10	Imperial Marine	3	
20	London and Provincial Marine	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Merchants' Marine	2	1 to 1½ dis.
50	North British and Mercantile	6½	26 to 27
25	Ocean Marine	5	2½ to 2½ pm.
20	Thames and Mersey	2	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Thetis Marine	5	5½ to 4½ dis.
20	Trident Marine	5	
50	Union Marine, Liverpool	5	
	Universal Marine	5	3½ to 3½ pm.
TEA COMPANIES.			
50	Assam	20	39 to 41
20	British Indian	All	8 to 9
20	Darjeeling	All	18 to 20
10	Eastern Assam	All	
20	Jorehaut, Limited	All	48 to 50
20	Do.	14	16 to 17
10	Lebong	All	10 to 11
10	Upper Assam	All	1½ to 2½
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
20	Ceylon	All	13½ to 14½
20	Do.	10	44 to 3½
20	Do.	5	2½ to 2½
50	Colonial	20	7 to 5 dis.
5	Credit Foncier of England	All	5 to 3½
10	General Credit and Discount	7½	½ to ½ dis.
21	Hong Kong Gas	All	
10	International Finance	5	2½ to 2½ dis.
25	National Discount	5	10 to 10½
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France	All	560 fr.
£50	P. and O. Steam	All	58 to 60
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	par to 1 pm.
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	83 to 85
403fr.	Suez Canal	--	352.50 fr.
£98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	105 to 107
92½	Do. 7 per cent.	All	96 to 98

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.
 Messageries Maritimes (Head Office in Paris), 97, Cannon-street, and 51, Pall Mall.
 Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, 13, Austinfriars.
 Hong Kong and China Gas Company, Gresham House, J. C. Walduck, secretary.
 Singapore Gas Company, 8, St. Mary Axe, Robert King, Secretary.
 Singapore Patent Slip and Dock Company, Paterson, Simons, and Co., agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.
 Singapore Johore Steam Saw Mills Company, Paterson, Simons, and Co., agents, 21, St. Swithin's-lane.
 Amoy Dock Company, John Pook, agent, Lime-street-square.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., agents, Crown-court, Philpot-lane.
 North China Insurance Company, 25, Cornhill, J. S. Mackintosh, manager.
 Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 3, Lombard-street.
 Union Insurance Company of Canton, M. P. Jukes, manager, 82, Broad-street.
 China Traders Insurance Company, Hong Kong, Fearon and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Robert Benson and Co., agents, 8, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.
 Ceylon Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, R. A. Cameron, secretary.
 Borneo Company, 22, Feuchurch-street, William Martin, manager.
 Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Leadenhall-street.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, J. Thomson, chairman.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, J. H. Gwyther, manager.
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.
 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 144, Leadenhall-street.
 Deutsche Bank of Berlin, 50, Old Broad-street, G. Pietsch, manager.
 Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, W. H. Vacher, manager, 32, Lombard-street.
 National Bank of India, R. O. Sawers, chief manager, 80, King Willem-street.
 Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, C. J. F. Stuart, chief manager.

* Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—Our market during the past week has been rather less active, the speculative purchases alluded to in our last having ceased, whilst the trade have been occupied with the payment of duties since the Budget. A fair amount of business has, however, been done, prices showing no material alteration. The duty payments from the 17th to 21st inst. inclusive have been very large, amounting to 5,258,605 lbs., making a total since 1st January of 28,768,072 lbs., against 29,485,227 lbs. for the same period last year. The public sales have comprised 8,533 packages, nearly the whole of which were printed and sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week amount to 6,711,067 lbs., comprising 5,330,923 lbs. for home consumption, 640,098 for export, and 740,046 lbs. sent coastwise.

Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings have sold at about former prices. Broken-leaf kinds remain steady. Fair to good common have been only in limited demand at previous prices. Fair Kaisows, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., show no change, being still rather dull of sale. Good, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., have been in request. A few sales of fine have been made from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d., and finest about 2s. 1d. per lb. Pak Lin kinds have been wanted. Black-leaf kinds: Common has been sold at 11d. to 11½d. per lb. Fair, from 1s. to 1s. 1d., have been wanted. Fair to medium have been saleable from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. Good medium to fine remain in moderate demand, finest showing no change. New-make Canton kinds have been saleable at last week's prices, good qualities being most in request. In Oolongs the few sales made show no alteration. Souchongs remain dull of sale, as also Flowery Pekoes and Uncoloured Japans. *Scented Teas*.—Canton Capers show no change, but the demand has been inactive at previous rates. Foo Chow kinds remain firm. Orange Pekoes: Canton kinds have been rather more saleable, especially the finer kinds of long-leaf. In Foochow kinds there has been a moderate business, without change in prices. *Green Teas*.—Moyune kinds have been in fair demand at fully previous prices. Ping Sueys sell somewhat irregularly, but without material change in prices.

SILK.

The market is very quiet, and there has been hardly anything doing this week, buyers holding back pending news of the progress of the European crops; prices are unchanged. Deliveries are fairly good, but not equal to last month, being, from 1st to 22nd inst., 2,021 China, 514 Canton, 363 Japan, 172 Bengal; total, 3,070 bales.

COFFEE.—Early in the week an improved demand was shown for Plantation Ceylon, and coloury kinds realised an advance of 1s. per cwt. upon our quotations for last mail. On the 22nd inst. the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 74,700 bags Java was held, and went off with spirit, at 3 to 4 cents above the valuations, good ordinary selling at 53½c. to 54c. The parcels offered in this market in consequence went

off with active competition at a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., Plantation Ceylon being sold, triage, 86s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.; small, 98s. to 93s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 101s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.; pea-berry, 103s. to 104s. Next day a large supply brought to auction attracted more attention, and an active competition prevailed at a further advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. for Plantation Ceylon, which sold, triage at 84s. to 98s., small grey to coloury at 99s. 6d. to 104s., fine ordinary pale grey at 100s. to 103s., low middling at 103s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., middling at 106s. to 109s., good middling to fine middling coloury at 109s. 6d. to 111s., good bold 112s. to 113s., pea-berry 106s. to 111s. 6d.

CUTCH.—An offer of 1,200 boxes Pegue was quitted at 22s. to 22s. 6d. for fine quality, establishing an advance of 6d. per cwt.

COCONUT OIL is steady. Cochin at £39, Ceylon at £25 per ton.

EBONY.—A small lot of Ceylon has been quitted at £15 12s. 6d. per ton.

JAPAN CASSIA.—Twenty cases have been sold at 18s.

PEPPER.—The demand continues dull, and prices are again easier. Of 1,800 bags Black offered by auction about 600 bags sold—damaged Penang, 4½d. to 4½d.; Singapore, 5½d. to 5½d.; Rhio, 4½d. to 4½d. 530 bags White sold also at a further decline of ½d. to ½d. per lb.—sound Penang, 6½d.; damaged, 6½d. to 6½d.

RICE.—Business during the week has been very small, but prices are for the most part without alteration. In auction 1,923 bags Bengal partly sold at 11s. 9d. for Ballam, and 2,866 bags Rangoon, damaged, at 8s. to 10s. 3d., but many parcels offered have been bought in, viz., 2,800 bags Bengal, at 12s. 6d. to 15s.; and 13,000 bags Japan, sound, at 11s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; the damaged of the latter, 2,000 bags, sold at 9s. 6d. to 10s. privately. Private sales are reported of 8,000 bags Rangoon on the spot at 10s. 3d. cash; 900 tons Japan, at 11s. 3d.; 400 tons Saigon, at 9s. 9d.; a cargo of 1,000 tons Rangoon afloat, at 11s. 3d. open charter, and a cargo of new Rangoon at 10s. 9d. open charter.

SUGAR.—The market has not been greatly influenced by the announcement that the existing duties will be repealed. Prices in the public sales have been often 6d. higher, but the bulk of the business has been in West Indian kinds. In public sale 5,500 bags Penang were all bought in at 18s. to 18s. 6d., 14,600 bags unclayed Manila were all bought in, but 9,000 bags afterwards sold; sun-dried, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; 2,500 bags China were bought in at 17s. Privately the sales have been 2,158 bags sundried Manila at 19s. 6d. to 21s., and 400 baskets date Penang at 16s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—There has been no change in the market.

SAGO continues dull of sale; 530 bags part sold by auction at about previous prices—good small, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. medium, 18s. Flour: About 200 bags Singapore have been sold at 15s. 9d.

TAPIOCA.—Of 1,300 bags Penang offered one-half sold at steady prices—fine white at 2½d., a few at 2½d.

TOBACCO.—In public sale Thursday 555 bales Japan were chiefly sold at 4d. to 8d., inferior 2d., 1,087 bales ditto damaged 2½d. to 6½d., 196 bales China 6½d. to 6½d., 16 bales ditto damaged 5½d., 1 bale 2½d., and 4 bales Sumatra at 8s. to 4s.

TIN.—Straits is scarce, and has advanced £5 to £6 per ton, being quoted £98 to £100. Banca closes at £100 to £101, Billiton at £95 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

A firmer tone has prevailed, and greater strength has been imparted by increased sales, and the continued activity and hardening prices in the Liverpool market. Buyers of the better class of Shirtings are unable to make progress, except at some advance on last week's prices. At the close there is a strong market, at full quotations. Producers of both Yarns and Goods very firm, and declining offers made at prices at which business was effected last week.

QUOTATIONS.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 39½-39 Yds. S.S.

Width	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.
Quality	No. 4.	6	9	13	14	16	17	39 in.
Weight	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	19
Count	12x9	12x12	14x13	14x13	14x13½	14x12½	16x16	8 4
Price	5s. 9d.	6s. 4½d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 10½d.	8s. 3d.	8s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
	5s. 1 ½d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 1½d.	7s. 7½d.	—	—	8s. 3d.	—

Width	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.	39 in.
Quality	No. 21	22	24	26	25	28	31	34
Weight	8 4	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	9 4	6 0	7 0
Count	16x15	16x15	16x16	16x18	17x17	19x19	12x8	12x12
Price	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	11s. 3d.	10s. 4½d.	13s. 0d.	6s. 7½d.	7s. 7½d.
	9s. 7½d.	—	—	—	—	—	6s. 9d.	7s. 9d.

Width	35	36	40	45	49/50 in.	49	54 in.	59 in.
Quality	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Weight	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Count	14x10	11x12½	16x15	16x18	14x13	16x15	16x15	16x15
Price	7s. 7½d.	8s. 7½d.	10s. 1½d.	12s. 4½d.	10s. 1½d.	11s. 7½d.	12s. 9d.	14s. 7½d.
	7s. 9d.	8s. 10½d.	10s. 6d.	—	10s. 3d.	11s. 10½d.	13s. 0d.	—

T-CLOTHS.

Width	32 in.	36 in.	36 in.	36 in.	36 in.	36 in.	36 in.	36 in.
Weight	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
Count	14x13	15x15	15x15	18x18	18x18	18x18	18x18	18x18
Price	5s. 4½d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 10½d.	7s. 10½d.	8s. 1½d.	8s. 9d.
	5s. 6d.	5s. 7½d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.	—	—	—	—

	China Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs. (Eagle Chop)	s. d.	s. d.
Maddapollams	...	9 9	—
Long Cloths	...	3 3	to 3 4
White Spot Shirtings (nominal)	...	9 1½	—
Brocade	...	10 9	—
Damasks	...	10 10½	—
Cotton Yarn (Water Twist), Nos. 16-24 China	...	19 3	—
do. Nos. 29-32	...	0 11½	to 1 0½
do. No. 40 (mock)	...	0 11	to 1 2
(Mule Twist), No. 40	...	1 1	to 1 2½
do. No. 30	...	1 0½	to 1 2½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 18	Oberon	Burgoine	Hio	London
19	George Shotton	Miller	Singapore	Do
17	Antoinetta	Moltedo	Rangoon	Bremerhaven
17	Duncraig	Finlayson	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Vera Cruz	Bilaffer	Ilo Ilo	London
18	Timoleonte	Cauci	Singapore	Do
18	Villa Franca	Petersen	Maulmain	Sunderland
23	Jason	Leslie	Japan	London
16	Marys	Thompson	Batavia	Bristol
26	Marlaban (s.)	Stuart	Rangoon	London
Mar 11	Vidal	Rondeau	Hong Kong	Monte Video
Apr. 7	Black Adder	Bissett	Ilo Ilo	Boston
31	Deerfoot	Easson	Singapore	Liverpool
21	John Nicholson	Greason	Jannan	Falmouth
19	Maasluis	Knucker	Tihlatjap	Maasliuis
19	Witch	Bunley	Singapore	Marseilles
23	Quinta (s.)	Peterson	Akyab	London
23	Cumberland	Thorne	Sourabaya	Queenstown
20	Bernard Carl	Luders	Hong Kong	Texel
23	Glenroy (s.)	Campbell	Japan, &c.	Falmouth

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 15	March of Londonderry	Bateley	Colombo, &c.	Glasgow
16	Cosmopolita	Ugarto	Ilo Ilo	Do
17	St. Bernhard	—	Singapore	Newcastle
18	Deucalion (s.)	Butler	Singapore, China, &c.	Liverpool
17	Lennator	—	Singapore	Swansea
16	Morning Light	—	Hong Kong	Penarth
16	Belle of Southesk	Stratton	Singapore	Liverpool
16	Margaret Knight	Lindsay	Penang	Blyth
31	Bertha (s.)	Law	Colombo, &c.	London
23	Andromeda	Steers	Singapore and Penang	Do
19	St. Bernard	—	Singapore	Shields
7	Dirigo	Staples	Anjer	New York
21	Warden Law	Johnson	Singapore	Newport
21	H. W. M.	Jehbes	Do	Cardiff
21	Hippocampus	—	Do	Swansea
21	Suzerain	Crosby	Do	Liverpool
20	North American	Tucker	Hong Kong	Do

(See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

VESSELS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date	Steamer.	From	For
April 18	Holland	Singapore, &c.	Nieuwe Diep
20	Japan	London	Sing., China, &c.
20	Sarpedon	Liverpool	Do
18	Patroclus	Hong Kong, &c.	London
18	Madura	Java	Nieuwe Diep
18	Quarta	Rangoon	Falmouth
18	Berwick	Akyab	Gibraltar
20	Selica	Rangoon	Falmouth

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hio: Bengal. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Colombo, &c.: Timor, Good Hope, Paraguay.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hio: Denbighshire, Laurel, John Milton. For Shanghai: Wylo, Lucerne, Genevere. For Hong Kong: Sir Harry Parkes, Hopewell, Lord Macaulay, Beemah, Chinaman. For Hong Kong and Foochow: Falcon. For Penang and Singapore: Excelsior. For Singapore: The Sir Jamsetjee Family. For Colombo: Gertrude, Mirilla.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hio: Jessica. For Shanghai: Hankow (str.). For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (str.), Menelaus (str.), Priam (str.). For Singapore: Robert Kerr, Bertie. For Singapore and Manila: Leon (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glamis Castle (str.). For Singapore and Hong Kong (via Cardiff): Millard G. Paton.

At GREENOCK.—For Java: Mauritius.

SPOKEN.

ESMERALDA, Bangkok to Marseilles, March 22, 19 S., 2 W.
P. J. K. B. (Dutch ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 28, 33 S., 29 E.
L. E. H. P. (Ger. brig.), Ham. to River Amoor, March 24, 1 N., 26 W.
JAMES PATON, (barq.), Japan to Falmouth, Jan. 31, 9 S., 10 E.
J. S. K. F. (Cumberland), Sourab. to Queenstown, Feb. 21, 35 S., 20 E.
P. B. Q. R. (Hollandia), Batavia to Amsterdam, March 14, 15 S., 7 W.
JAVA PACKET, from Batavia, March 20, 3 S., 19 W.
INDEX, Sunderland to Singapore, March 19, on the line, 24 W.
PRINCESS VICTORIA (barq.), from Singapore, March 9.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates of freight for vessels on the different berths are weak, and there is but little business doing. Coal freights rule firm. Homeward freights from Manila are well maintained, but from the rice ports they are very dull.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 65s. weight, 60s. meat. To Hio: 70s. weight or meat. To Nagasaki: 70s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hong Kong: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Singapore and Penang: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Colombo: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Foochow: 85s. meat. To Chefoo: 90s. meat. To Manila: 85s. weight or meat. To Java Ports: 85s. weight, 80s. meat. No direct steamer on the berth.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hio: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 25s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 27s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat. To Colombo: 27s. 6d. weight or meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Shanghai: £44. To Singapore: £30. To Penang: £33. To Galle: £30. To Batavia, per ton: 27s. 6d.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton.—To Yokohama: 40s. To Hong Kong: (small) 35s. To Batavia: 27s. 6d. To Singapore: 28s. To Galle: 30s. To Colombo: 27s. 6d.

Insurances.

By steamers via S.C., or sailing vessels, f.p.a.:—To Yokohama: Steamer, 35s. to 40s.; ship, 40s. To Shanghai: Steamer, 35s.; ship, 40s. To Hong Kong: Steamer, 30s.; ship, 35s. To Singapore: Steamer, 20s. to 25s.; ship, 27s. 6d. to 30s.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram from New York, April 19, announces that the Puritan, Doan, from Manila to that port, had been towed in there derelict.

A telegram from Lisbon, April 21, announces that the Vice-Admiral May (Dutch barq.), from Amsterdam to Batavia, had arrived there damaged.

Advices from New York, April 10, state that the Tamesa (ship), of London, Jones, which arrived there, 9, from Canton, reports having encountered a hurricane off Mauritius, Jan. 30, lasting thirty-six hours, during which she had bulwarks, boat, mainmast stove, cargo shifted, and a man washed overboard.

The Vera Cruz, Billater, from Manila to London, arrived off Deal with mainmast gallantmast down.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, from Glasgow to Ceylon, &c., grounded at Dunbarton, April 15; she succeeded in getting off during the night, and now lies at the Tail of the Bank, awaiting a favourable wind.

The Earl Dufferin, Hackett, from Cardiff to Yokohama, has been towed into Vigo, dismasted.

The Michael Scott, of London, Llewellyn, off No. 50,019, from Newcastle to Galle, with coal, was spoken on the 10th Oct. last, in lat. 39 N., lon. 16 W., and has not since been heard of; she has been posted at Lloyd's as a missing vessel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At St. HELENA, March 7, Francisca Camogli (barq.), Gionferri, from Sourabaya, and sailed same day for Falmouth; 8, Puritan (ship), Doane, from Manila, and sailed same day for New York; 8, Kirkland (barq.), Colledge, from Foochow and Singapore, and sailed, 9, for Falmouth; 9, Telanak (ship), Lusink, from Batavia, and sailed, 11, for Amsterdam; 9, Pacificque (barq.), Bertho, from Sourabaya, and sailed, 10, for Gibraltar; 10, Queen Victoria (barq.), Quinn, from Pasaroang, and sailed, 12, for Falmouth; 10, Papillon (barq.), Leveque, from Samarang, and sailed, 11, for Falmouth; 11, Batavia (barq.), Lackrooy, from Macassar, and sailed same day for Amsterdam; 12, White Adder (ship), Harris, from Shanghai, and sailed the same day for New York; 13, Hollandia (barq.), Hissink, from Batavia, and sailed same day for Amsterdam; Albert Geard (barq.), Agraad, from Bangkok, and sailed same day for Marseilles; 16, Egidia and Pauline (ship), de Groot, from Banjoewangie, and sailed, 17, for Dordrecht; 16, Victoria Cross (ship), Burns, from Rangoon, and sailed same day for the Channel; 17, Pactole (barque), Ollivana, from Bangkok, and sailed, 18, for Marseilles; 19, Yarra (barque), Orfeur, from Formosa, and sailed same day for New York; Louis August Constantijn (barque), Rotgans, from Batavia, and sailed, 20, for Amsterdam; 20, Endymion (ship), Richardson, from Foochow, and sailed, same day, for London; Butz (schooner), Stoessel, from Banda, and sailed, 21, for Rotterdam; 21, Cervantes (ship), Cortina, from Manila, and sailed, 23, for Cadiz.

Off St. HELENA.—March 21, Glamorgunshire, from Canton, for New York; 10, Rajpoot (English ship), from Colombo, for London; 19, Ariande (barque), from Hong Kong, for Hamburg; 7, Petit Poucet, from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam, 93 days out.

Advices from New York, April 9, state that the Marshal Peliasier (barque), from Singapore to that port, which put into St. Thomas, Feb. 19, leaky, was to be sold April 1; the cargo will be forwarded in the Saga, Norwegian barque.

At PORT SAID, April 21, Glenlyon (Str.), from London for China, &c.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Philippine Islands.—South-West Coast.—Sunken danger near Tanalutan Island.—The Spanish Government has given notice of the existence of a sunken danger, on which the gun-boat Samar obtained soundings when to the eastward of Tanalutan island, near the southwest end of Mindanao. This danger (Samar rock) is a bank of rock and sand about half-a-mile in extent, with only 14 feet on the central part, and general depths varying from 6½ to 9 fathoms. From Samar rock the hill of Tanalutan island bears W. by S. ½ S., and Sibago island South (easterly). These bearings place the danger in lat. 7 deg., long. 122 deg. 24 min. E. Another bank is reported 4 miles to the eastward of Samar rock, but its position was not ascertained.

Illana Bay.—Pinatagan Bank.—The commander of the gun-boat Marireles has ascertained the position of the Pinatagan bank, to the north of Bongo island in Illana bay, and which has a depth of from 11 to 22 feet on it. This bank consists of two reefs, parallel to each other, extending 4 cables in a S.S.E. and N.N.W. direction, and is a cable broad. From the eastern part of the bank the north point of Bongo island bears S. ½ W., and Point Matimuz of Tetian E. by S. ½ S., which places it in lat. 7 deg. 28 min. N., long. 124 deg. 2 min. E.

Manila Bay. Harbour light, entrance of Pasig River.—The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 1st Jan., 1874, a fixed green light would be exhibited from an iron stand, painted dark red, on the battery of the southern mole at the entrance of Pasig River, Manila Bay. The light is elevated 16 feet above high water, and should be seen from off the entrance of the river, between the bearings of N.W. and S.E., at a distance of one mile. It bears south from the red light on the north mole. Position—Lat. 14 deg. 36 min. 20 sec. N., long. 120 deg. 57 min. 20 sec. E.

In consequence of the strikes in the shipbuilding yards the P. and O. Company's new steamers Teheran and Kashgar will not be round to London for some three weeks.



OVERLAND ROUTE.—
THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY book Passengers and re-
ceive Cargo and Parcels by their Steamers for—

	From Southamp- ton.	From Venice (calling at Ancona).	From Brindisi.
GIBRALTAR MALTA ...	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.	—	—
ALEXANDRIA ADEN ...	" "	Every Friday morning.	Every Monday, at 5 A.M.
BOMBAY ...	" "	" "	" "
GALLE ...	Thursdav, April 9 & 23,	Friday morning, April 17 & May 1.	Monday, April 20 & May 4,
MADRAS ...	" "	" "	" "
CALCUTTA ...	" "	" "	" "
PENANG ...	" "	" "	" "
SINGAPORE ...	" "	" "	" "
CHINA ...	" "	" "	" "
JAPAN ...	Thursday, April 9, at 3 P.M., and every fourth Thursday.	Friday morning, April 17, and every fourth Friday.	Monday, April 20, at 5 A.M., and every fourth Monday.
AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND	" "	" "	" "

Abatements are made in favour of passengers from the eastward of Suez returning by the Company's Steamers within six or twelve months of their arrival.

Passengers are now booked through, via Bombay, to the principal Railway Stations in India, and through tickets to Venice and Brindisi are issued at the Company's Office. Tickets to Brindisi only can also be obtained from Messrs. LEBEAU and Co., 6, Billiter-street (South Italian Railway Office).

For Rates of Passage Money and Freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 133, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and for Passenger and Parcel business only, at 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, 5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 33, Lombard-street

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong Hankow Saigon

Shanghai Yokohama Singapore

Foochow Higo Bombay

Ningpo Manila Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Higo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama or terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours. Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street, London, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

(LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital ... £932,650
Paid-up Capital ... 464,625
Reserve Fund ... 25,000
Number of shareholders, 781.

Head Office—80, King William-street, London, E.C.

Branches—Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong.

Agents at Madras—Bank of Madras.

Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. Dalnaly and Cowan, W.S. 12, Hill-street.

Agents in Glasgow—Messrs. Mackenzie, Gardner, and Alexander, No. 153, St. Vincent-street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman.

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Seth A. Apear, Esq. W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq.

John Borradaile, Esq. W. E. Frere, Esq.

J. R. Boyson, Esq. R. P. Harrison, Esq., C.S.I.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sowers, Esq.

Manager in London—James Windram, Esq.

London Bankers—Bank of England, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

Solicitors—Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited), held within the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, the 22nd April, 1874, R. O. Campbell, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried, viz.:

1st. That the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st Dec., 1873, now presented, be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year, free of income-tax, be paid to the shareholders registered on the books of the Company at this date, and that the same be payable on and after the 23rd inst.

2nd. That J. R. Boyson, Esq., be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

3rd. That E. W. Wingrove, Esq., be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

4th. That R. P. Harrison, Esq., be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

5th. That Mr. C. N. Cooke and Mr. Francis Cooper be appointed Auditors for the current year.

6th. That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to R. O. Campbell, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

[Extracted from the Minutes.]

R. O. SAVERS, Chief Manager.

National Bank of India (Limited), 80, King William-street, E.C., London, 22nd April, 1874.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:

—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Bankers' Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.—Use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

as "stock" for beef-tea, soups, made dishes, and sauces; gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's facsimile across label

RUTTER'S TABLES.

Now ready.

1. RUTTER'S SILK AND TEA TABLES. Price 10s.

2. RUTTER'S METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TABLES. Price 4s.

3. RUTTER'S EXCHANGE TABLES BETWEEN ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA. Price 25s.

4. RUTTER'S GENERAL INTEREST TABLES FOR DOLLARS, FRANCS, MILREIS, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

TO OLD RESIDENTS OF CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

F. SAUNDERS,

Importer of Havana and Manila Cigars.

16, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, E.C.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND JEMOU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS

FOR IND A AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms,

Broad-street. Established 1807.

GRAND HOTEL COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Esplanade, offers to visitors all the advantages and comforts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct information given regarding the movements of the steamship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.

W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN.

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens. The Proprietor with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler. Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Baths and all other conveniences.

LICK HOUSE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

AN old-established and thoroughly comfortable Hotel, in a central position. Large Dining Saloon, Restaurant, Reading Rooms, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York. Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room with English French and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL KRON PRINSEN HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-class House, at moderate prices.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIGLIONE, near the Place Vendôme and Rue Rivoli, the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains Apartments of every description, from £50 to £4 per day. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, and every convenience. It is well suited for Families, being quiet and well conducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MEACIER, superintend the establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

HOTEL ANGLETERRE, NAPLES.

THIS Hotel is most pleasantly situated in front of the Royal Gardens, and can be highly recommended to passengers per Messageries steamers to and from India, China, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

AND PILLS.—HEALTH LOST AND FOUND

—After safely struggling through the winter, multitudes will fall victims to the throat and chest complaints common in the spring. If the first symptoms receive attention and judicious treatment, not only will future danger be averted, but old ailments will give way, and better health will be attained than was enjoyed before the illness. No treatment for safety and certainty of success may be so confidently relied upon as that discovered by Professor Holloway, whose Pills and Ointment always restore the sufferer. While the Pills are taken in moderate doses, the Ointment should be well rubbed upon the skin, near the part affected, as actively as salt is forced into meat.

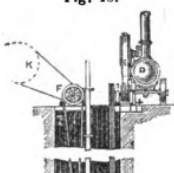
GWYNNE and Co., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Fig. 39.



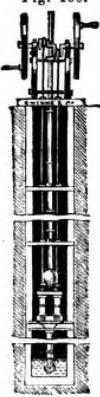
GWYNNE & CO.'S PATENT PUMPING MACHINERY, AS APPLIED TO EMPTYING DOCKS.
The whole arrangement very compact and self-contained. References to many applications combining unparalleled efficiency with moderate first cost will be given.

Fig. 48.



GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.
Fixed in a deep well, mine, or coal-pit, and driven by a portable or fixed engine fixed on the surface of the ground. Can be used of all sizes, and capable of raising any quantity of water.

Fig. 100.



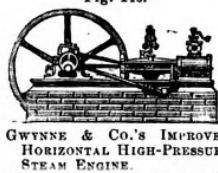
GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED DOUBLE BARREL DEEP-Well PUMP.
For Hand-power, adapted for ordinary wells of any depth, of most careful construction, and on the most approved system.

Fig. 86.



GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP, WORKED DIRECT BY STEAM ENGINE.
These Pumps work without valves or packing, and raise a considerable quantity of water. They will lift sand, mud, or grit without choking, and require only very inexpensive repairs.

Fig. 146.



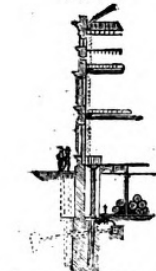
GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE.
With or without Expansion Gear, for economical working. From 4 to 100-horse power.

Fig. 154.



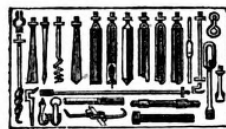
GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED CORNISH BOILERS WITH DOUBLE FLUES.
These boilers are simple and compact. They are proved by hydraulic power to double the working pressure, are got up with the greatest care, and none but first-class materials are used in their construction. Estimates given for any size or shape of boiler.

Fig. 193.



GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED HYDRAULIC LIFTS.
Worked by the supply from a tank at the top of the building, or from main pipe of any water company's supply. Well adapted for lowering wine, or other produce, into or up from cellars, or may be modified for lowering buckets and jewellers' safes into the strong rooms. The waste water runs into the sewer. Prices on application.

Fig. 121.



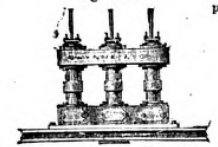
GWYNNE & CO.'S BORING TOOLS.
Of greatly improved construction. The figure represents those most frequently used, but the form and number vary much with the nature of the soil, and size of the bore hole. G. & Co. can confidently recommend these as the best in the market.

Fig. 31.



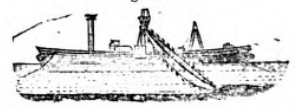
GWYNNE & CO.'S PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINE AND FLOATING IRRIGATOR.
In which the Pumps are furnished with hose for distributing the water over the adjoining plantations. Made in all sizes.

Fig. 105.



GWYNNE & CO.'S IMPROVED THREE BARREL LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.
These are made with gun metal barrels, copper piston rods, and brass valves. The workmanship and materials throughout are of the very best class, and comparison with those of other makers is challenged. Gwynne & Co. make single and double-barrelled pumps upon the same principles.

Fig. 207.

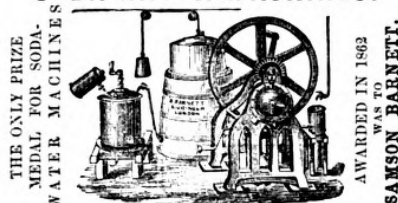


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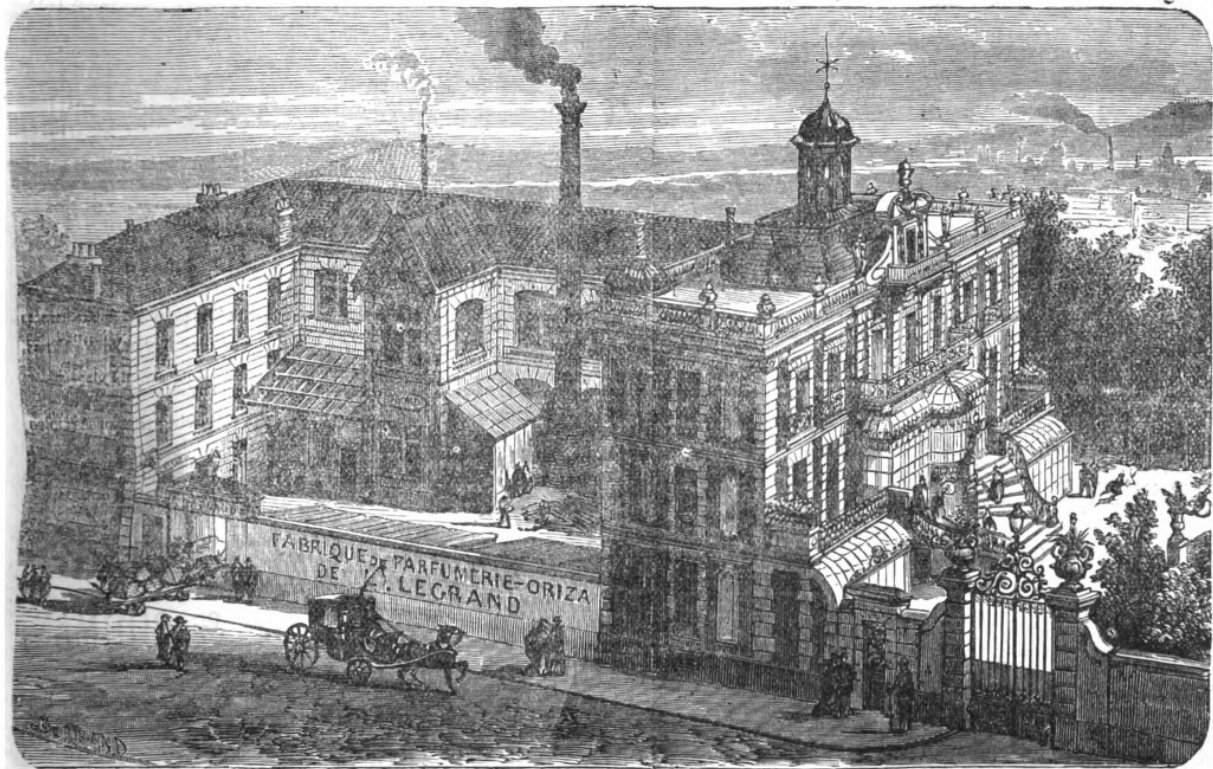
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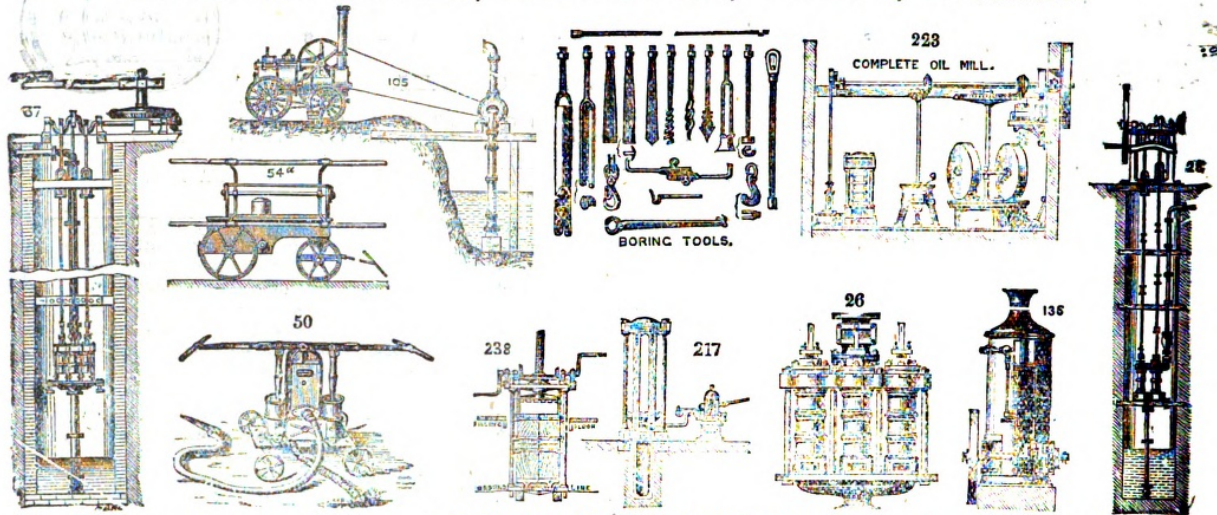
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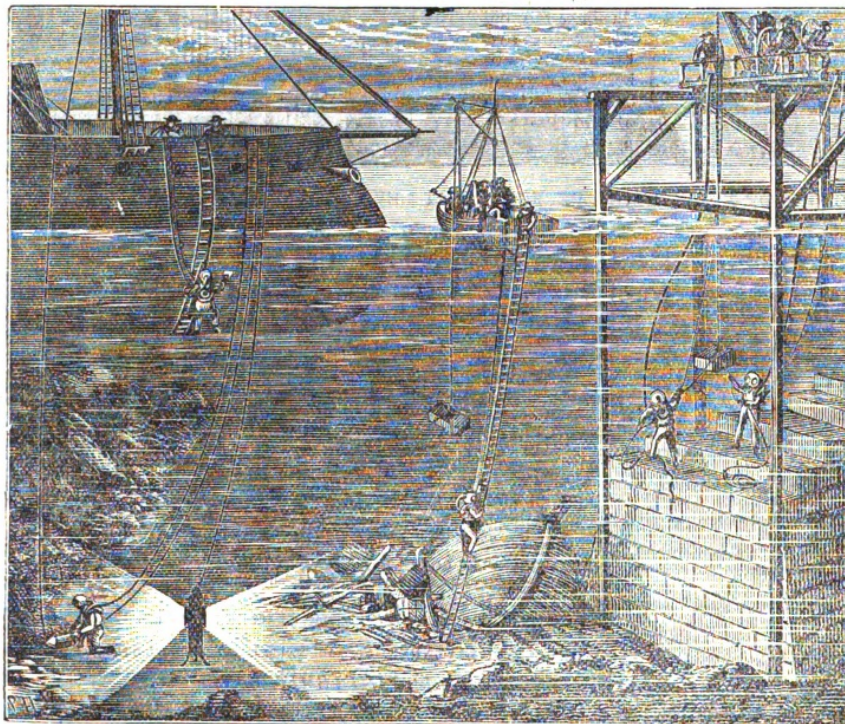
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